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ALABAMA RULING BARS IMITATIONS OF BANNED DRINKS

Attorney-General of State Says
Sale of Beverages Containing
Alcoholic Trace That Look
Like Intoxicants Is Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Appearance is sufficient to exclude a beverage from legality under the terms of the Alabama prohibition laws, according to a ruling given by J. Q. Smith, state attorney-general. This pronouncement was made in explanation of a recent opinion by the attorney-general which was construed by some to mean that any beverage which did not contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol was not prohibited under the existing laws.

Mr. Smith has now made it clear that if a drink "resembles" prohibited beverages it is forbidden. A statement issued in explanation of the opinion is as follows:

"What was decided by this office in said opinion was that the prohibition laws did not prohibit the sale of a beverage that did not in a general way, or in some way, resemble prohibited liquors and beverages, as those terms are defined in the prohibition laws, provided the aforesaid beverage did not contain over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. On the other hand, care was taken to point out that if a beverage looked like, tasted like, smelled like, or foamed like any of the prohibited liquors or beverages, or could in any way be used as a substitute for such prohibited liquors or beverages, or could be used as a means of, or aid to, the violation of the prohibition laws, the possession or disposition thereof is condemned and made unlawful by the laws above referred to."

"The effect of the opinion is this: To permit the sale of ice cream sodas, coca-colas, and soda water, which contain a mere trace of alcohol, which is used to cut the oil in the flavoring extract. But the opinion does not authorize the sale of any beverage like 'Bevo,' or anything of that kind, even though such beverage contained no alcohol whatever, as the possession and the disposition of a beverage of that kind is expressly prohibited by law."

The question was raised by counsel for the so-called soft-drink interests who wished to know whether an Alabama law passed by the Legislature last January affected certain soft drinks which contained a "trace" of alcohol as a preservative or "cutter." This law defines prohibited liquors as, "Any drink or liquid made or used for beverage purposes containing any alcohol, shall be deemed an alcoholic liquor," etc.

The attorney-general in his opinion states that the phrase "containing any alcohol" might be construed to bar even a "trace" of alcohol, but he believed that many so-called soft drinks which "contain an insignificant portion or trace of alcohol" are not comprehended within the new law, provided they do not "resemble" the prohibited beverages.

RUMANIANS ADVANCE AGAINST HUNGARIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German Government wireless messages state that the Rumanians have occupied Grosswardein after the Hungarians had evacuated the town without resistance, owing to the treachery of the Grosswardein Junkers, who spread the rumor that the soviet government no longer existed and thus deceived the workmen.

Bolshevik Reverse

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German Government wireless messages state that the Finnish general staff has announced that the population in the district west of Olonetz has risen against the Bolsheviks and a number of villages have already been liberated.

CHICAGO I. W. W. CONVENTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Preparations for the I. W. W. National Convention in Chicago are going forward, according to Thomas Whitehead, acting secretary-treasurer of the organization. Mr. Whitehead stated that the convention would meet about May 5, and would be for the purpose of reconstructing the organization to meet some of the changes that the I. W. W. had gone through.

A convention of the Construction Workers International Union of the I. W. W. is in session here with about 30 delegates in attendance.

MISSOURI MEDICAL BILL KILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—A medical inspection bill, recommended by the United States health officials, has been defeated by the Legislature, the lower House voting it down by 70 to 28. Most of the medical legislation proposed in the General Assembly has met the same fate.

JOHN L. COPE TO MAKE ANTARCTIC VOYAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—John L. Cope, F. R. G. S., informed The Christian Science Monitor representative today that he intends to conduct an imperial antarctic expedition, starting from England in June, 1920, in the Terra Nova, which now lies at St. John's, Newfoundland. The expedition will be away five years.

FILIPINOS' CLAIMS TO INDEPENDENCE

Commission Now in the United States to Urge Recognition—Conditions in Cuba and in the Philippines Are Compared

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands—On the February transport from Manila there sailed what is officially known as the Independence Commission, a body of 25 prominent Filipinos, en route to Washington to present the claims of the Filipinos for complete independence. The commission went because of cable instructions from Manuel Quezon, former Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, who had been at the national capital for some time sizing up the situation. It arrived in the United States some time ago.

The commission left Manila with no specific instructions other than to do their best to secure from the United States Congress or the Peace Conference a recognition of the rights of the Philippines to independence and some guarantee of this status hereafter. After the departure of the commission, it seemed best to some of the Filipino leaders to draw up instructions, and the Philippine Legislature assembled in special session during the early days of March, prepared a joint resolution outlining the claims of the Filipinos and defining the purpose of their commission.

Comparison With Cuba

The joint resolution reviews the history of the Nationalist movement in the archipelago since the Treaty of Paris. It states that while the United States negotiated and concluded this treaty providing for the cession of the islands without the intervention or consent of the Filipinos, and did not occupy the Archipelago under exactly the same conditions as governed the occupation of Cuba, nevertheless the status of Cuba and the Philippines differed only in degree and not in kind. It recognizes the disinterested motives of the United States, which were particularly evident in the case of Cuba, since prior to its occupation Cuba the United States Government formulated and made public a categorical declaration indicating its early retirement as soon as the Cubans were able to govern themselves.

The resolution further reverts to the fact that the distance of the Philippines from the United States has obscured the situation and caused considerable delay in reaching the desired solution; that while Cuba was free and independent after barely four years of United States occupation, the Philippines are still nominally subject to United States rule more than 20 years after the war with Spain. They call attention to the fact that while a gradual movement has been perceptibly toward more and more complete autonomy for the Filipinos, these steps have not been sufficient, and the Filipino people are still anxious and impatient for complete accomplishment of the promises made in the name of the United States people by their representatives.

Altruistic Policy Appreciated

While still clamoring for independence, the Legislature sets forth its appreciation of the altruistic policy enforced in the Philippines, where popular government and responsibility have been extended to a greater extent than in any other tropical possession of any of the great powers. They set forth that the government of the municipalities throughout the islands has been entirely surrendered to the natives, and provincial administration has of late years been likewise entirely entrusted to the Filipinos. During the Wilson Administration both houses of the local Legislature have been entirely Filipinoized, and the sole remaining vestige of United States authority is in the possible veto of the Governor-General and a few minor provisions as to land and other measures, which must receive the approval of the United States Congress before becoming effective. It is a fact that the Governor-General has never, during the past five years, vetoed a single act of the Philippine Legislature, so that to all intents and purposes, the Filipinos have been free to determine their own government as any people on earth. But in the words of Rizal, "chains, even though gold are invisible," and the fact that this veto power exists is galling to the Filipino leaders, and they wish it entirely removed.

KING'S VISIT TO BOCHUM

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium left today by airplane for Bochum, Germany.

NEW RAILROAD PLAN ADVOCATED

Director-General Recommends
the Compulsory Formation of
From Twelve to Twenty
Great United States Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The declaration by Walker Hines, United States Railroad Administrator, that in his opinion the railroads should be returned to private ownership brought considerable applause from a large meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California, which Mr. Hines addressed here in the course of a tour of the Pacific Coast in the interest of the Railroad Administration. While he gave it as his personal opinion that the roads should be returned to their owners, Mr. Hines said that this should not be done under the old conditions of public control, which he thought would be disastrous and result in public ownership. He advocated instead the compulsory formation of from twelve to twenty great railroad companies with strong government representation on their boards of directors and the establishment of a legal basis of relationship between the private managements and the governmental regulatory body.

He also advocated a definite government guarantee of a minimum return on railroad securities with the provision that the excessive profits should be shared with Labor or with the public. He said that public control should be such as to attract private capital as one billion dollars a year for many years would be necessary to provide needed improvements.

The great railroad companies proposed should be formed, he said, so as to preserve competition. He said he advocated no increase in rates until normal conditions are restored and it is shown that increases are absolutely necessary. The report that the Railroad Administration is refusing to buy materials on account of present prices is untrue, he said, the fact being that fewer supplies are now needed for various natural reasons.

GRAIN IS BEING RUSHED TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Wheat and rye are being rushed from elevators here to Buffalo, New York, for export. A new high record for one day's shipments from elevators at this point was set on Thursday, when 2,760,000 bushels of grain was loaded into eight steamers and cleared for the east under orders from Julius Barnes, chief of the Grain Administration.

The movement of grain is being rushed from this market for European relief and it is expected that stocks aggregating 25,000,000 bushels, at the opening of the navigation season, will all have been shipped from elevators by May 15. All wheat supplies held here have been sold and the government corporation has refused to accept further requisitions from United States millers.

SALES OF ALLEGED WORTHLESS STOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that millions of dollars have been taken from people by salesmen of worthless stocks, Judge K. M. Landis of the Federal Court here has requested the United States attorney's office to take steps to prosecute men engaged in such practices. Warrants have been issued for three salesmen charged with selling stock of the Diamond Oil Company, which is under investigation in the Federal Court.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON FOOD PROPOSED

PARIS, France (Friday)—An increase in the milling percentage, which will virtually put the world back to a war bread basis for the next three months, is part of the program adopted by the Supreme Council under the chairmanship of Herbert C. Hoover.

A. P. FRICKE'S CASE WITH JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The case of Albert Paul Fricke, charged with treason, is now with the jury, which is deliberating on only one count in the indictment, the other count, containing charges of 11 of the 16 alleged overt acts, having been thrown out by the court.

AMERICAN BREAD BASIS UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, New York—Americans will continue to eat "white bread" restored late last year after months of milling on a "victory flour" basis, despite the return of European countries to a war bread basis, according to Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and federal wheat director. A survey of wheat stocks, Mr. Barnes said, had convinced him that the American supply was sufficient, not only to warrant continued production of all wheat flour, but to meet the export demand until the next harvest.

EXPERTS AVERSE TO PATROLLING ATLANTIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British naval circles do not favor patrolling the Atlantic in connection with the trans-Atlantic flight, owing to the low visibility of the aircraft at sea, and the possibility of their deviating from their course by drifting. It is regarded as much more practicable to hold vessels in Irish and other harbors in readiness for eventualities, especially as merchantmen will be in close proximity to the proposed aircraft route.

Flight Again Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—Flying was impossible yesterday, the weather conditions being unfavorable.

COLOMBIAN CLAIMS DELAY AMERICANS

Treaty Settlement Necessary for
Northerners to Develop Large
Projects—Readiness Shown
to Waive "Apology Clause"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Owing to the non-adjustment of the existing grievances between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, United States enterprises are being held up because the Bogota Government will not grant concessions or afford United States Capital full freedom for the development of the rich resources of that country. Failure to complete a treaty, a Colombian official here declared yesterday, is resulting most unfavorably to both countries.

It was learned some time ago that the State Department would submit a treaty to the new Senate, a course also indicated by President Wilson in one of his addresses to a joint session. The fact that Colombia is inclined to accept the elimination of the "apology clause" will, it is believed, facilitate the adjustment of grievances in the near future.

"Colombia will go as far as to withdraw the 'apology clause,'" said this official, "if properly compensated, but under no consideration will Colombia accept a treaty containing stipulations that the islands of San Andres and Old Providence shall be leased to the United States for 99 years and at the same time proposing to give Colombia redress for the differences arising out of the establishing of the Republic of Panama."

Colombia, he said, is looking forward to the immediate development of her immense resources of minerals, lumber, coal, oil, as well as pasture lands, which, for lack of railroad facilities and transportation of every kind, are awaiting the time when United States capital will make her one of the most prosperous of American countries. He continued:

"Colombia does not have the population necessary to develop modern industries and her agricultural lands. Although United States machinery is imported in great quantities in the littoral, it is almost impossible to transport it to the interior for agricultural and other purposes. Many United States capitalists have undertaken to acquire and develop large mining interests in Colombia, but they always met with the same difficulties that previous promoters have met, namely, that Colombia would not grant concessions until the differences with the United States are settled. Colombia would then favorably consider the leasing of the islands of San Andres and Old Providence, which are adjacent to the Panama Canal, recognize the Republic of Panama and begin the development of the country on a large scale."

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HOFFMANN TROOPS OCCUPY AUGSBURG

Bavarian Government Takes
Measures to Protect Rear
of Troops Advancing Against
Communists in Munich

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German Government wireless messages state that Bavarian and Württemberg troops have occupied Augsburg, where the uncertainty of the situation constituted a menace to the rear communications of troops of the Hoffmann government operating against Munich. The majority of the population received the troops with joy, but the Oberhausen district will probably have to be occupied by force, as the workmen there show an inclination to resist.

The situation before Munich has changed little and unconfirmed reports only are available regarding the situation in the city itself. These reports indicate the overthrow of the communist government and some confirmation of this is seen in the fact that the Nuremberg Independent Socialists have offered to mediate between Munich and Bismberg.

Meanwhile the strike situation in the Ruhr district is improving gradually. In Bremen, however, the general strike continues and the serious excesses which occurred in Hamburg on Tuesday have resulted in the proclamation of a state of siege in Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbek.

Berlin Banks Reopen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin banks reopened on Wednesday following an arbitration decision in the bank clerks' strike.

German League Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message outlines a German League of Nations scheme to embrace all belligerent and neutral states.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)

(By The Associated Press)—The German counter-proposals to the League of Nations are outlined in a long dispatch from Berlin.

The German draft proposes that the league shall embrace all belligerent states and all neutral states which are signatories of The Hague treaty, other states to be admitted by the consent of a majority of the members of the league, but the Holy See to be admitted without this condition.

It is proposed that the league shall function through a congress of states and a world parliament, the former to be the chief administrative body, comprising representatives, with equal rights, of all the governments. The world parliament is to be elected from the parliaments of each state, one representative for every 1,000,000 inhabitants, but no parliament to send more than 10 representatives.

Further, it is proposed that two special bodies shall be created, an international tribunal and a mediation bureau, to decide, respectively, questions of law and questions of interests.

Every difference between states must be submitted to either body. The draft regards war as an obsolete method of settling disputes. Therefore, it plans that armaments shall be reduced to domestic requirements, with no armed ships except for the league's police force and adequate coast protection for each country. All straits and canals are to be internationalized. There must be no economic war unless recommended by the league as a measure of compulsion.

The draft also contains a Labor agreement resembling the Labor charter published in Paris.

Regarding colonial questions, it recognizes the idea of international administration for tropical colonies.

NEW RADICAL LEAGUE STARTED IN SPOKANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Finding it impossible to maintain a W. W. office in Spokane, owing to action by the Legislature and by the city commissioners outlawing the organization, the Bolshevik element in this order, as well as in the Socialist, non-partisan, and other similar orders, has recently organized the "League for Democracy at Home." Care has evidently been taken in formulating the declarations, by-laws, etc., of the league, and thus far its members have escaped prosecution under the criminal syndicalism laws and ordinances. While the league is at present local in its scope and membership, speakers have declared the intent to send organizers over the country with the avowed purpose of making it a national movement. A badge has been adopted consisting of a white ribbon with the United States flag stamped on the lower end.

MASKS ORDERED WORN IN BERKELEY

Twenty-One Women Students in
California University, Characterized as "Carriers," Are
Required to Cover Their Faces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The gauze mask has again appeared at the University of California upon the order of the university infirmary. Sixty-six women students resident at College Hall, a dormitory semi-officially connected with the university, supposedly exposed to what was diagnosed as diphtheria through the alleged illness of one of their members, were ordered by the infirmary to report for examination, whereupon 21 were declared to be carriers of diphtheria germs. The so-called carriers were then required to receive daily medical treatment at the infirmary, and to wear the gauze mask upon the campus, but not within the dormitory.

The requirement thus to wear the masks in some places and not in others appeared so absurd to some of the victims as to merit not wearing them anywhere. Upon hearing that the masks were not being faithfully worn, the infirmary first threatened to quarantine the hall itself for 30 days, but finally removed the alleged carriers to the infirmary, to be wholly confined there until the supposed evidence of the "germs" disappeared. None of the so-called carriers, of course, were ill. It is believed that this is the first time that masks have been requisitioned in connection with anything but the so-called influenza epidemic.

The infirmary at the University of California was originated in 1906 by Dr. G. F. Reinhardt as a new university medical venture. He was a firm believer in compulsory health insurance for the State, and saw what he thought were the needs of the State at large reflected in the student body of the university. The university infirmary, he believed, was a type of what the State as a whole should be. Dr. Legge succeeded Dr. Reinhardt in 1914.

The university infirmary is a working example of the compulsory health insurance idea. Each student is compelled to pay each semester, before he is permitted to enroll, a fee of \$3, regardless of whether he desires to use the infirmary. In the normal course of four years, hundreds of students, who for various reasons make no use of the infirmary, contribute \$24 apiece to its support.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MONTANA DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The Attorney-General of Montana has ordered a test case to be filed in eastern Montana and carried to the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of a law proposed by the recent Legislature permitting district court judges to turn over confiscated liquor to boards of health for alleged medicinal purposes. The bill was passed, was introduced by E. T. Mooney, former saloonkeeper of Butte, after one bill somewhat similar but more liberal, had been vetoed by the Governor of the State. The first instance of a district court turning over liquor has just been reported in eastern Montana, most judges requiring the liquor confiscated to be destroyed, according to the terms of the Montana Prohibition Act.

INVESTIGATION OF RADICAL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Harry E. Lewis, Assistant District Attorney of this State, has completed an investigation of a recent meeting of radicals at Brownsville Labor Lyceum and has sent his report to the Governor of New York, who requested that the inquiry be made. The meeting was a welcome to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet representative here. The Governor was informed that before the statements might have been made and that copies of radical publications were on sale.

PREMIER HAS LEFT PARIS FOR ROME TO CONSULT DEPUTIES

Mr. Orlando to Obtain Sanction
for Policy From the Italian
Parliament—Belief That
Episode May Clear the Air

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Messrs. Orlando, Barzilai and General Diaz, with numerous officials, left for Rome last night. The scene at the Gare de Lyons was remarkable. A great crowd of Italian soldiers, waving flags, sang Garibaldi's Hymn, and when Mr. Orlando appeared at the carriage window, gave him an immense ovation. The train steamed out to shouts of "Viva Italia," "Vive la France."

It is now officially stated that Mr. Orlando has gone to Rome to consult the Italian Parliament, and he is reported to have declared himself before departure that since President Wilson appeared to consider the Italian Government and Italian people were not at one, he would go to Parliament and get its further sanction for the attitude the Italian delegation had maintained.

Meanwhile Paris is left wondering what is going to happen next. The difference between President Wilson and the Italians is particularly regretted just at a time when the actual date for the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries has been fixed. Moreover it is felt that the conditions arising out of the Adriatic question, though acute, need not have led to something narrowly approaching an open breach if only President Wilson had held his hand for say another 24 hours. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau were very hopeful of bringing about some kind of arrangement by which Italy would have got, let us say, as well as the islands which are important to her strategically, while Fiume and the whole mainland would have gone to the Jugo-Slavs.

Great Britain and France, while prepared to stand by their treaty pledges if Italy insists on having her "pound of flesh," have not been backward in advising their ally that she is making a grave blunder in antagonizing the Germans of Tyrol and the Jugo-Slavs. As for Fiume, both Great Britain and France refuse to consider Italy's claim with regard to the port, since it was definitely allotted to Croatia.

In spite, however, of the regret felt at the turn which things have taken, there is a feeling that the whole episode may quite probably clear the air, and too many awkward corners have been turned during the course of the Peace Conference to make any circumstances, however grave, appear hopeless to the statesmen concerned.

Italy's Case Stated

Mr. Orlando on Inapplicability of 14
Points to Italian Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In a proclamation issued in reply to President Wilson's statement regarding the Adriatic question, Mr. Victor Orlando, Premier of Italy, declares that President Wilson's action is an innovation in international relations. He says further that he would have cause for complaint if the President's statement is to be regarded as an attempt to set up opposition between the Italian Government and the people.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The following is the text of Mr. Orlando's statement in reply to President Wilson's proclamation on the Adriatic question:

"Yesterday, while the Italian delegation was discussing counter-propositions which had been received from the British Prime Minister and which had for their aim the conciliation of the contradictory tendencies which were manifested concerning Italian territorial aspirations, the Paris newspapers published a message from the President of the United States, in which he expressed his own thought on one of the gravest problems which has been submitted to the judgment of the conference.

"The practice of addressing nations directly constitutes surely an innovation in international relations. I do not wish to complain, but I wish to record it as a precedent, so that at my own time I may follow it, inasmuch as this new custom doubtless constitutes the granting to nations of larger participation in international questions, and personally I have always been of the opinion that such participation was the harbinger of a new order of things.

Appeal Against Government

"Nevertheless, if these appeals are to be considered as addressed to nations outside of the governments which represent them (I might say even against the governments) I should feel deep regret in recalling that this process heretofore applied to enemy governments, is today applied for the first time to a government which has been and intends to remain a loyal ally of the great American Republic, namely, to the Italian Government.

"I might complain that such a message addressed to the Italian Nation had been published at the very moment when the allied and associated powers were negotiating with the Ital-

lan Government, the help of which had been sought and appreciated in numerous serious questions, heretofore discussed in intimate and complete solidarity. Above all, I should have the right to complain if the declarations of the presidential message have the purpose to oppose the Italian people to the Italian Government, because it would misconstrue and deny the high degree of civilization which the Italian people has attained and its democratic and liberal régime. To oppose the Italian people and government would be to admit that this great free Nation would submit to the yoke of a will other than its own, and I should be forced to protest strongly against suppositions unjustly offensive to my country.

Reliance on Reason

"It entirely purports to demonstrate that the Italian claims beyond certain limits laid down in his message violate the principles upon which must be founded the new régime of right, justice and liberty among peoples. I never denied these principles and even President Wilson will do me the justice to say that in the long conversations we have had together I never relied upon the formal authority of a treaty by which I knew President Wilson was not bound, but merely relied on reason and justice, upon which Italy's claims are based."

"I deplore the fact that I cannot convince President Wilson, although the President admitted that justice and truth are the monopoly of no man and that all men err. The conference has had to change its mind many times and I do not think I am disrespectful in asking it to change it again."

"I consider as unjustified the application that, in his statement, President Wilson makes of his principles toward the Italian claims. It is impossible for me in a document of this nature to repeat the detailed arguments which have been produced in Italy's behalf. I might simply say that no one will receive without reserve the affirmation that the collapse of the Austro-Hungary Empire should imply the reduction of Italian aspirations."

Fiume's "Italian Nature"

"The President argues that the concessions granted bring Italy to its natural defenses, the Alps. This recognition is of great importance, provided the eastern flank of this wall does not remain open and that the right of Italy should be interpreted to include the line of Mont Nevoso, which separates the waters running toward the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The Latins from the earliest dawn of Italian history designated this mountain the Italian limit. Without this protection a dangerous breach is left in this admirable barrier of the Alps, rupturing the unquestionable political, economic and historical unity of the Italian Peninsula. I contend, furthermore, that he who is entitled to the honor of proclaiming to the world the right of the free determination of peoples should recognize this right for Fiume, an ancient Italian city which proclaimed its Italian nature before the Italian ships arrived—an admirable example of national conscience perpetuated throughout centuries. To deny this right only because of the small number concerned would mean the admission that the criterion of justice toward peoples varies according to their territorial extent."

Ancient Claims Stated

"Antwerp, Genoa and Rotterdam are international ports serving as an outlet to divers peoples and territories, without having to pay for the privilege by sacrificing national conscience. It is impossible to qualify as excessive the Italian aspirations toward the Dalmatian Coast, Italy's boulevard throughout centuries which Roman genius and Venetian activity made fable and grand and whose Italian character, defying for centuries implacable persecutions, still shares the same thrill of patriotism with the Italian people."

"The principle proclaimed with reference to Poland that denationalization based on violence does not create rights, should be applied to Dalmatia. Cold statistical statements show that among the national reconstructions occupying the Peace Conference none of the reconstructed nations will count within their frontiers a relatively slighter number of persons of alien race than would be attributed to Italy. Why should Italians only be suspected of imperialistic cupidity? The history of the negotiations will show that the Italian delegation acted not only with firmness, but with a grand spirit of conciliation."

Friendship for America

"The presidential message ends with a warm declaration of America's friendship for Italy. I reply in the name of the Italian people, and proudly claim the right and honor to do this as one who, in the most tragic hour of this war, proclaimed the cry of resistance at all costs. This cry was heard and replied to with courage and abnegation, of which there are few more striking examples in the world's history. Italy, thanks to the most heroic sacrifices and parent blood of her children, was able to ascend from the abyss of misfortune to the radiant crest of most glorious victory. In the name, therefore, of Italy I express with all my power the sentiment of admiration and profound sympathy which the Italian people profess toward the American people."

Hopes for Settlement

PARIS, France (Thursday)—After the meeting of the Council of Four this afternoon, previous to the departure of Mr. Orlando, the following official statement was issued:

"Before his departure for Rome, Mr. Orlando, accompanied by Baron Sonnino, had another meeting with President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. Throughout the discussion all present displayed the strongest desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problems under consideration. The heads of the American, British and French governments

expressed to Mr. Orlando the hope that the Italian Parliament would assent in arriving at such a settlement."

German Officials Arrive

PARIS, France (Friday)—German official couriers, in advance of the German delegation to the Peace Congress, arrived at Versailles today.

The Germans traveled by special train from Creil, near Compiègne. They were received at Versailles by Colonel Henry and other French officials and taken to the Hôtel des Réservoirs, which has been assigned to the German delegation.

The German party, consisting of Mr. von Warendorff, counselor of embassy, Mr. Walter, a postal inspector, and Mr. Duikel of the supply department, reached Versailles at 9 o'clock.

Italian Comment

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The reply of Mr. Orlando to President Wilson apparently has made a deep impression on the Italian press and virtually every Italian newspaper devotes much editorial comment to his statement.

The Popolo Romano says: "Italy replies as one man to her King and her government, who demand with unswerving tenacity their sacred and inalienable national rights."

After describing the Premier's reply as a proud and thrilling document, the Corriere d'Italia says:

"The American people cannot be in agreement with a man who so haughtily arrogates to himself the right to decide the fate of Europe against the desires of its government and its peoples."

The Idea Nazionale declares that not one Italian would dare to sign a peace as proposed by President Wilson. The Italia considers that President Wilson has, perhaps, irretrievably jeopardized the peace of the world.

The newspapers announce that patriotic societies are urging the Italian people to address an appeal to the American people and the American Senate and House of Representatives.

"What happened in Paris is altogether monstrous," says the Giornale d'Italia. "Against it we appeal to the common sense of the American people, asking them whether they consider the attitude of their President a just and straightforward one."

"President Wilson forgot his principles regarding the freedom of the seas and the equality of races, and distributed German, Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian territories among the French, Bohemians and Jugo-Slavs."

Further British Comment

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Peace Conference crisis continues the paramount topic of comment in London newspapers. The support they give to President Wilson's and Italy's views is about evenly divided, but with two or three exceptions, opinions are expressed cautiously and with a manifest desire to show friendliness for both President Wilson and Italy and to avoid saying anything likely to hinder the speedy restoration of harmony.

Four newspapers emphatically champion President Wilson's viewpoint, although, with one exception, with cautious moderation. Two others, with equal moderation, sympathize with Italy's claims, but chiefly plead the necessity for composing the divergent views, lest the consequence be disastrous to the conference.

Two others vehemently attack the President. Among Mr. Wilson's warm advocates, The Daily News regrets that Premier Orlando's reply contains "much which cannot be substantiated and ought not to have been said," but pleads that, in view of events in Italy, "this action, which may have such grave results, should not be condemned as altogether wanton."

The Labor newspaper, The Daily Herald, states that "Italy is out for plunder, in common with Great Britain, France, Japan and Poland."

The Morning Post refers to the "wild west diplomacy," and says: "Mr. Wilson's name among the Allies is like that of the rich uncle, and they have accepted his manners out of respect for his means."

The Daily Express accuses the President of "plunging the conference into a profoundly stupid tragedy by rushing into the arena waving the red flag," and describes his action as "open diplomacy gone mad." It adds: "Mr. Orlando has gone home and we commend his example to Mr. Wilson."

British Labor's Approval

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Prominent British Labor leaders have sent a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him "on your magnificent declaration for peace based on the 14 points," and adding:

"We are certain that the Italian workers will associate themselves with the international workers in supporting you."

Among those signing the telegram are: Arthur Henderson, former member of the War Cabinet; Charles W. Howman, secretary of the Trades Union Congress; John Hodge, former Minister of Pensions; George Lansbury, former Socialist member of the House of Commons; Robert Smillie, the miners' leader; James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Sidney Webb, the economist.

A message was also sent to Mr. Lloyd George, commending him for the support he was giving to President Wilson, and another telegram was sent to Mr. Turrill, leader of the Intransigent Socialists, at Rome, appealing to the Italian workers to support the President of the United States.

French Desire for Conciliation

PARIS, France (Friday)—Most of the Paris newspapers take the view that there must be a way out of the difficulty that has arisen over the Fiume question, and express a hope

that it will soon be found. This is the view of the Figaro, which says:

"A solution must be found at any cost in all the allied countries. Public opinion expects the statesmen will make a new effort to this effect after the peoples have struggled and suffered for a common cause against a common enemy."

"It would be both foolish and wrong of their rulers not to agree with the consequences of this victory," the Petit Parisien says on the same subject.

"French opinion will unanimously regret what has just happened. The incident occurred when the peace preliminaries were going at last to be established and signed by the 23 states that declared war on Germany. It makes plain the opposition of the views of two countries whose friendship and influence France has duly appreciated and which appeared prepared in every way to associate their

regret. One does not imagine that a lasting antagonism could exist between Italy and the new Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian state. If a lasting quarrel were kept up between them, it would endanger peace and would be a disgrace for a future humanity, in view of the part the two nations are called upon to play."

"We must express the ardent wish that they may come to an agreement, such as was long expected to be the result of their own accord and which Mr. Wilson, as far as he is concerned, did his best to bring about. Let us hope that the suspension will be a short one and that in a few days the negotiations will be resumed on a new basis and lead at last to a satisfactory solution."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The text of President Wilson's note on the Egyptian question follows:

"I have the honor to state that I have been directed by my government to acquaint you with the fact that the President of the United States recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt, which was proclaimed by His Majesty's Government on Dec. 18, 1914. In accordance with this recognition, the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion details thereof, along with the question of the modification of any rights which may be entailed in this decision."

"In this connection, I desire to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a future measure of self-government, but they view with regret any effort to obtain a realization of those aspirations by a resort to violence."

Subscriptions by districts in the order of their percentage standings follow: St. Louis, \$1,559,650—26.44; Boston, \$697,435.90—18.59; Chicago, \$109,197,250—16.74; Richmond, \$27,150,400—12.93; New York, \$156,000,000—11.53; Philadelphia, \$39,629,250—10.57; Cleveland, \$42,291,350—9.39; Kansas City, \$15,508,350—7.93; San Francisco, \$15,508,350—7.93; Minneapolis, \$17,613,900—5.03; Dallas, \$4,716,350—4.39; Atlanta, \$2,366,500—2.05; total, \$551,939,700.

Honor flags have been awarded to 32 communities in the New England district, 60 being in Vermont.

The schedule of the U. S. S. Kentucky for visiting New England ports on Victory Loan duty is as follows: Leave Gloucester, April 26; at Salem, April 27-28; at Boston, April 28-May 1; at Plymouth, May 2; at New Haven, May 4-5; at Bridgeport, May 6-7; at New York, May 8 until end of campaign.

Southern Memorial Day will be observed in the Atlanta district on Saturday as Victory Day.

Loan Campaign in South

ATLANTA, Georgia—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the sixth district aggregated approximately \$12,000,000, it was announced yesterday. New Orleans has sold about one quarter of its quota of \$20,000,000. The drive in Atlanta will open on Monday with an address by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, following Saturday's Victory day campaign in the State of Georgia, and Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, is scheduled to speak here on May 1.

New York Total \$150,412,800

NEW YORK, New York—The first week of the Victory Loan drive in this city did not register the daily average subscriptions necessary if the city's quota is to be raised. But this was held to be in accordance with experience in previous drives, and the campaigners are not at all gloomy about the ultimate success of the loan. For the first four days the total subscriptions were \$150,412,800. Small subscriptions were increased yesterday with the delivery for distribution by the banks of the \$100 coupon books. The \$50 books had been furnished before, but there was a big demand for those of the larger denomination.

COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM DEFENDED

Instances of Alleged Injustice in the Army Are Declared to Have Been Misrepresented

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army court-martial system found a strong defender yesterday before the committee of the American Bar Association in Col. James S. Easby-Smith, a Washington lawyer, now a member of the clemency board in the judge advocate-general's office. He said personal examination of the record of cases widely explicated in Congress and elsewhere as showing injustice in military courts had convinced him that those had been "most grossly misrepresented."

While there were undoubtedly cases where absurdly excessive sentences had been imposed, he said, he had found only one or two instances where innocent men appeared to have been

convicted. In those cases, he added, the court-martial was not to blame, as the evidence indicating innocence was extra-judicial and had not been before the court.

He thought the severity in sentences was paralleled by that attitude shown in civil courts in cases arising under the Espionage Act. In both cases popular sentiment was reflected. "It is my judgment," he said, "that criminal justice is better administered under the court-martial system of the army than under the civil courts."

PROTECTORATE IN EGYPT RECOGNIZED

British Authorities Are Notified That the United States Government Approves Proclamation of December, 1914

LONDON, England, (Friday)—General Allenby has been notified by the American consul at Cairo, that the United States has recognized the British protectorate in Egypt, according to dispatches received here today. The communication was delivered by the United States consul-general at Cairo on behalf of President Wilson.

The document alleges that under the leadership of the Young Turks murder and brigandage is common and is being systematically carried out against the Christian population of Cilicia. Despite the armistice, the Turks, it is asserted, are still permitted to be masters of the situation, and "unless America and the allied powers take drastic immediate steps, a fresh catastrophe may be witnessed." The message says:

"The following measures which should be taken are respectfully submitted to the State Department: 1. That the United States should make friendly representation to the allied powers with a view to the immediate modification of the terms of the armistice with Turkey."

"2. That the Turkish military and civil authorities should, as the result of such modifications of the armistice terms, be expelled from the Armenian provinces."

"3. That a notice should at once be served on the Turks and Tartars to desist from interfering with Armenians and violating the territory of the Armenian Government in the Trans-Caucasus."

"4. That the Armenian national delegation in Paris, of which Boghos Nubar is the president, be given official recognition, so that they may be able to borrow money to enable them to meet the urgent demands of the Armenian Nation at this juncture."

"5. That the Armenians serving in the American Army, and other Armenians in the United States, be organized as a military unit and be dispatched to Armenia on American transports, so as to protect the population against the Turks."

"6. That in case such a measure be considered contrary to state policies, the American Government should urge upon England and France to send military forces to Erivan and Cilicia, respectively, to keep the peace and join hands with the local Armenian forces against Turkish inroads. At present, the English have very limited forces in upper Armenia, and the French have very few soldiers in Cilicia. It is advisable that the expeditionary forces should be mixed, viz., made up of French and English soldiers. The dispatch of these military forces is most urgent, but in the meantime every facility should be extended to the local Armenian troops to conserve peace and order until the armistice terms are modified, and until Armenia is raised to statehood and final independence."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French Senate has ratified the bill, already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, providing that workers and employees of either sex cannot be required to work more than 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL IS RATIFIED IN FRANCE

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His Work as a Neutral

Lord Reading told of the extreme delicacy of the Ambassador's position when the war came, repeating as he did, a neutral nation. "During this time Dr. Page held himself strictly in check as a loyal American serving a neutral government," said Lord Reading, "and those whose privilege it was to work with him at that time well remember how many momentous and perplexing problems arising at the beginning of the war were settled, in great part, due to his wise counsel."

"But I believe the crowning moment of his life to have been that in which he knew that America had entered the war, and that he was free to join who he heartily in the just cause. He always considered himself a soldier fighting in battle for the democracy he loved—he did noble work in bringing the United States and Great Britain together in unity. His labors have already borne fruit, and will continue to bear fruit in the future. He lives in the memory of the English people."

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Lyman S. Abbott also paid warm personal tributes.

Mr. Lansing's Tribute. Part of a message from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, reads: "With a vision, which he converted into effort, Dr. Page from the first

perceived the meaning of the war and the peril to those fundamental principles for which the United States has stood throughout its life as a nation. His influence was ceaselessly exerted in behalf of the cause of the Allies, and it was largely through his sympathetic spirit and through the confidence and good will which he inspired that many of the vexatious questions between the United States and Great Britain were removed and the peoples of the two countries were united in common thought and common purposes."

TURKS SAID TO MENACE ARMENIA

Memorandum Sent to the United States Department of State Outlines Proposed Plan for Measures of Protection

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through Miran Sevasly, the representative of the Armenian National Delegation, a memorandum was submitted to the State Department yesterday and immediately cabled to President Wilson, outlining the measures which the Armenian people desire the United States and the Allies to take to thwart an impending fresh catastrophe at the hands of the Turks to the remainder of the Armenian people.

The document alleges that under the leadership of the Young Turks murder and brigandage is common and is being systematically carried out against the Christian population of Cilicia. Despite the armistice, the Turks, it is asserted, are still permitted to be masters of the situation, and "unless America and the allied powers take drastic immediate steps, a fresh catastrophe may be witnessed." The message says:

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NEW YORK AND DRY ENFORCEMENT

Justice A. N. Hand of United States District Court, Sets May 2 for Arguing Two Cases Involving So-Called Mild Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All the beer that brewers can make legally will have to be manufactured by next Thursday, May 1, air the Attorney General has given notice that war-time prohibition is to be strictly enforced. Whether beer with an alcoholic content of 2 1/2 per cent is intoxicating is, he holds, a matter for the courts to decide, and he is as eager as the brewers themselves to have the matter settled so that both sides may know where they stand.

Justice A. N. Hand, of the United States District Court, yesterday set May 2 for the arguing of two cases involving the manufacture of so-called mild beer. One is the suit which seeks to restrain the federal authorities from enforcing the regulations of the revenue collector, and the other is to test the legality of manufacturing 2 1/2 per cent beer. District Attorney Caffey refused on Thursday to accede to the recommendation of W. D. Guthrie, counsel for the brewers, that he give his promise to abstain from prosecution while the litigation was in progress regardless of the length of time consumed or new conditions that might arise.

All violations of the law will be prosecuted and the brewers are doubtless aware of this fact and of the penalties which they may be guilty, having as their counsel men of such eminence in the law.

The government has made it plain that it is proceeding simply as in the execution of other laws and is disassociating itself from any sort of propaganda or party with which the brewers have linked their efforts to public confusion. All discussion of moral issues are beside the question in this connection. The Department of Justice will proceed as with other cases of law breaking if the brewers manufacture beer when the law says that they shall not.

A great point has been made by the brewers through their counsel, and otherwise, that this legislation has been rushed through so hurriedly that the brewers have had no opportunity to adapt their business to the required changes and that, therefore, they face unjust financial disaster.

"As a matter of fact, brewers have known for several years that they were hastening toward what has come to pass," said an official yesterday, "and they have had ample time in which to prepare. Some of them have done so by financial readjustment, in some cases selling stock to English companies, but keeping the controlling interest while they needed it. All of them have had warning but they have wanted the longest possible extension of time in which to load up a surplus which they could sell after manufacturing was forbidden."

"There is a fallacy also, in the saying that is being passed around that while the American boys were in France fighting for freedom this law was railroaded through without their having anything to say about it. The act was passed by Congress elected in 1916 before the United States entered the war and the representatives of these men acted for them in this as they did in other legislation."

Beer-Stamp Sales Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—United States Internal Revenue Collector Gilligan has

received official instructions not to refuse to issue stamps to brewers making beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic strength. "Manufacture and sale of such beer is not held lawful but as a tax liability exists, sale of stamps and collection of tax is hereby authorized," the message from Revenue Commissioner Roper said.

Wets Disclose Program

Counsel for Distillers Says Amendment Is Non-Enforceable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the liquor interests intend to use every possible means in an attempt to defeat the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment is indicated here in a statement issued by Levy Mayer, counsel for the distillers, which declares that the amendment is non-enforceable.

The contention of Mr. Mayer is that Section 1 of the amendment, which prohibits the sale, manufacture, and importation and exportation of liquor, is not self-executing, and until legislation has been enacted to enforce the amendment, the latter will have no effect, and will be practically a dead letter.

"This view," his statement continues, "is supported by a number of decisions of the United States Supreme Court and is confirmed by the very language of section 2 of the amendment, which expressly provides for its enforcement by appropriate legislation."

"Section 2," says Mr. Mayer's statement, "prescribes that 'Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

This language, he contends, creates a serious and grave question as to whether the amendment is possible of enforcement. There are 48 states, he maintains, besides Congress, which under this section are given concurrent power to enact appropriate legislation.

"If Congress and the 48 states enact legislation that is not concurrent—that is, laws that are not identical"—he says—"a conflict will arise that may make the enforcement of the amendment impossible."

His statement also quotes from a court decision in support of the contention that if any of the 48 states act in any way different from the action of Congress, the conflict to which he has referred will instantly arise.

BAKERS' DEMANDS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bakery owners have refused to meet the demands of union bakers here for elimination of night work and a reduction of work hours from nine to eight, and a strike is threatened.

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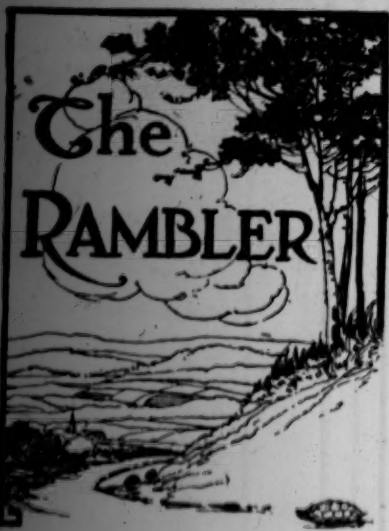
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Cheap Sweets

One summer's night, some time in the eighties, a packed audience, rocking with laughter, was listening to a literally inimitable sketch by Corney Grain. The great entertainer, great in stature and greater in wit, sat by his piano describing a trip down the Rhine, and as he whistled away from the captain of the little steamer to the insistent snore of Tauchnitz, or from the waters by the luncheon tables to the motley of tourists grouped around them, he came to a considered pause in a description of a gentleman in a striped flannel suit.

"He looked," said the entertainer, playing with his audience, like some Isaac Walton with a huge trout, "he looked like," and his eyes wandered round the hall, up to the flies and down to the footlights, "he looked," hesitatingly, and then, in a sudden flash, "like a cheap sweet," and the hall rose like the trout, and was landed, by the expert fisherman, in the convulsions of its laughter.

The simile, indeed, was a perfect one. The imagination of the audience flashed to half a hundred mean streets in the huge city, where some tiny shop sold tobacco and newspapers, groceries and sweets, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood. There in any window might be seen the sugar-sticks, long, round, and thin, striped in crude, gay colors—pink and white, red and white, white and yellow. The humor of the great humorists is, unfortunately, always somewhat anemic when presented in tabloids, and, indeed, the world persistently ignores the true meaning of the word. A joke cut out of its context, removed from its atmosphere, is about as like itself as a jar of Liebig is like a buffalo, or a bottle of nutmegs a tropical forest. Consequently, as Captain Bunbury sagely remarks, "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." And the bearings is this, that all cheap sweets are not long, or thin, or round, neither are they pink, or red, or yellow, or even white. Cheap sweets, indeed, are not to be met with only in the mean streets of the world. They are cheapest of all, perhaps, when you come across them in Fifth Avenue or Bond Street.

What is the cheapest sugar-stick ever put in any of the world's windows? Of course it is impossible to say. There have been so many millions, and so very, very cheap. But it is doubtful if it would be possible to surpass that set out, by Madame de Maintenon, with immense pride and overflowing self-complacency, in the show cases of the grand apartments of the chateau of Versailles: "I have made religion the fashion." The smug satisfaction of that saying could not have been surpassed by Uriah, not the Hittite but the Heep, in the small house at Canterbury. Yes, madam! the fashion, madam, precisely that and nothing else. The sanctimonious lady, sitting in the midst of that manufactory of immoralities, the King's palace, with pere la Chaise hearing the confessions of his royal master, in the next room. Surely the very cheapest sweet ever produced anywhere in the world.

The man who makes himself cheap has, indeed, earned the contempt of the centuries. He became a proverb when the world was young, and was specially gibbeted by the wise man who wrote Bacon's essays. There is reason, indeed, to believe that "cheap" was precisely what Mr. Pickwick had in his mind on those two historic occasions on one of which he described Mr. Winkle as a "bumbug," and on the second of which he was guilty of the tu quoque of defining Mr. Tupman as a "fellow." Certainly the world would be on the side of Mr. Pickwick in concluding, if that were what the great man had in his mind, that the plump and elderly Mr. Tupman, squeezed into a short green velvet jacket, with a two inch tail, would more nearly have resembled a fairing than anything else.

But, after all, some of the cheapest of cheap sweets appear in what it is usual to define as literature. Mr. Tupman had determined to attend the garden party of Mrs. Leo Hunter dressed as an Italian brigand. But a recent writer, moved to paint the emotions of an Italian organ-grinder in England dreaming of far-away Calabria, does it in this way, "and there rolled down his cheeks tears, bright, translucent, gemmy, welling forth from a heart stirred by memories of his sunny, far-off clime." After reading which it is impossible to think of any comment more appropriate than that usually associated with the barber's chair,—"Next! Calverley, it is to be feared, put the emotions, in a much more artistic setting:—

Far from England, in the sunny South, where Anio leaps in foam, There wait ready, till lack of money brow them from thy vine-clad home, Cheapness, distinctly, like murder, will out.

Common." But long before that the tract had become an object of sarcasm, so that when Defoe first published "Robinson Crusoe," his enemies, and they were many, could think of no happier way of belittling it than that of classing it amongst the tracts. "Every old woman," writes one of the critics viciously, "bought it and left it as a legacy with 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' the 'Practice of Piety,' and 'God Revenge Against Murder.'" That anybody should ever have imagined that it would be possible to classify the great novel amongst the cheap sweets is strange enough today. But the world, it has been sagely remarked, is a strange place, and not the least curious evidence of this is afforded by the fact that some years ago a firm of publishers brought out a cheap edition of a well known novel, with a paper cover which it was practically impossible to distinguish from the top of a chocolate box.

BLASÉ EUROPE AND CELEBRATIONS.

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—How will Europe celebrate the conclusion of peace? Colossal arrangements have been made by the governments concerned, partly on the ground of the value at the present moment of "Pagan ceremonies," partly because the authorities think it is expected of them. Yet without government intervention the celebrations will be rather matter-of-fact, since the peoples of Europe are very, very blasé. How can they be otherwise? They have in the past years drained the cup of sensation to the dregs.

Sometimes the draft has been pleasant, but more often the reverse. Hence, while shops are laying in flags by the thousands, hotels letting their rooms in advance, the churches casting new bells, and people on the expected route of procession putting up their windows to auction, the community is rather listlessly wondering what will be provided for them.

As a type of the London celebration, take the recent ceremonial entry of the Guards into London after the war. The newspapers exhorted us to get busy and to give the heroes of a hundred fights a rousing welcome. We accordingly got busy. We hung out the banners on the outer walls—the good old banners which every decent self-respecting citizen keeps for service for every occasion on which Ye Joviality reigns supreme—from the visit of the Shah in the early sixties to the coming of Kaiser Bill in the nineties, and the coronation of quite a number of monarchs, including, of course, all the Lord Mayor's shows since time ever was.

Antiquity of the Flags

I often think that most of these flags must have been hung out in days when the little gatherings at Tyburn formed such an agreeable interlude in London life. Anyway, they look venerable enough. Naturally, at times, some recently created citizen, usually the fresh licensee of a restaurant, buys a new flag, and the little girl, remarking the Australian standard, remarks: "Mummy, see the American flag with the stars." We always have celebrated in London in this wise, and we always shall. It is true that the City and the Royal Borough of Westminster go one better than all this—they have permanent holes in the footway, and when occasion offers, out come long gay and gaudy poles with the same old bunting, which does equally well for President Wilson and the King of the Cannibal Islands, and thus we hang out the festoons which, alas, are getting for the stage when they look as if a wash would not harm them. But as for the rest of us, we are content with what our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers did, and all we do is to see we are carrying a handkerchief, which we can feebly waggle as the guests of the days pass by.

How the Guards Were Welcomed

And thus, and thus only, we made ready for the Guards. It is true that the members of the House of Commons, who never knew better and who never will, induced the Office of Works to place little lot of war munition boxes on the grass (which they effectually spoiled) in front of the National Gallery, so that our legislators could avoid damp feet, but the rest of us scorned such aids to comfort. No, we put the young cadets in the streets to "keep the line" three and a half hours before the procession started, and ten minutes before the men came we crawled out of our various ambulances, and—well, afterward the papers are indulging in pained remarks that we never cheered at all, that unless we do better next time there won't be any next time, that one would see more enthusiasm at a jazz dance.

"Guilty, Mr. Lud," is the only possible defense, nor can we urge the mitigating circumstances of a first offense. It isn't, by a long way. And now I am in a candid mood, when apostolic incentive to tell the barefaced truth is permeating my very being, I will frankly remark that we here are absolutely and utterly blasé with shows and sight-seeing. It is true we still go to all the public entertainments provided

for us, but our mentality, I opine, is largely that of the Roman public who, when invited to attend the "Gala Performance at the Forum," with special side-shows, used to complain that the "bill" was not sufficiently varied. Crowds roll up, it is true, to see what there is to be seen—anything free always draws, even if it is so hopelessly bad that as a penny show it would not attract an audience of 10.

Love of the Trivial

But this is the characteristic of the Londoner. He loves the trivial. When the city is at its busiest, pulsating with feverish life, when stocks and shares are skipping up and down, when half a moment may mean a fortune (so I'm told, though I've not tried it myself), crowds of "grave-looking City men, mixed with scores of humbler people sent on errands and missions which positively will not wait, are quite ready to watch a humble tomat tray



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The gift of a Buddhist abbot to the President

ing, in complete oblivion of the successful experience he is making on life's fiftieth stage, to stalk a pigeon amid the scanty shrubs of a small London square. Now the military authorities never take this fact into consideration. Hence, the comparative failure of the drama, or what was meant to be one, of the return of the Guards.

A few guns and the Prince of Wales, and then battalion after battalion of tramping men—and still more, and yet more—always infantry—infantry—infantry—khaki-clad. It wasn't a long show, but they say lots didn't see all of it. They went home! Bored? I'm afraid they were, only don't mention it publicly.

All the same, the authorities may learn wisdom, and, if so, they will call in some theatrical impresarios, and they will remodel their peace celebration on truly popular lines. I do not despair. I foresee the day when we shall have all branches of the British Army, with aircraft, anti-aircraft guns, on motors, such as we knew them in days of yore when we were scurrying like rabbits into tubes and cellars, tanks, models of war engines, bits of the navy, effigies of distinguished warriors in appropriate attitudes, types of camouflage, reproductions of classic Cabinet Council with pillars of the State remarking, "Wait and see," or "We want more shells"—something, in short, which is a cross between Madame Tussaud's, the Lord Mayor's Show and the First Battle of Ypres. And armies of bands! People never have enough of them, and we can still stand with pleasure the venerable strains of "Tipperary" or "Keep the Home Fires Burning," or anything indicative of the songs which have been sung regularly by the large British Army of the music halls.

There is still a little time before peace. These are days of reform. Let us reform the military display. The gratitude of the public awaits us.

HARMONIZING THE RACES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Committee action is expected soon on the measure before the Illinois Legislature proposing a commission composed of members of both the white and colored races, to bring about better conditions, and to settle race riots and other troubles.



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JAPANESE ARMOR FOR MR. WILSON

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor.

TOKYO, Japan.—Services rendered for the cause of humanity by President Wilson in connection with the great war, and the peace congress, resulting from it, are highly appreciated by the Japanese. Nation. Hiroki Mokusen Zenji, the chief abbot of the Eiheiji, the head monastery of the Soto sect of Buddhism, which has under its control over 14,000 temples and monasteries, and over 30,000 monks, and keeps a spiritual control over 10,000,000 people throughout the country, is but one of many individuals who deeply feel a debt of gratitude to President Wilson.

As a token of his gratitude, Mokusen Zenji has just sent, through the American Embassy at Tokyo, a suit of an old Japanese armor and helmet, saying in his letter of presentation that the hold stand the President has taken for the sake of humanity, the determination and conviction with which he has served righteousness, his whole attitude at the critical epoch-making hour, reminded him of our brave, noble samurai of bygone days.

The armor is about 260 years old and an inscription inside the breastplate narrates the history of the armor. It may be translated roughly into English as follows:

Minamoto-no-Yoshimura is a descendant of Emperor Neiva and an ancestor of the Takeda clan of Kai Province. Yoshimura went to battle he wore an armor, which gave him the freedom of action and a perfect protection. An arrow could not pierce it, nor a halberd penetrate it. In that armor he could go to the battle without a shield. Hence the armor was called "tatenashi-no-yoroi," meaning an armor that needs no shield. It was handed down for generations in the house of Takeda until the time of Katsuyori, who burnt it and killed himself on Kemmokuizan when defeated by Nobunaga. The famous armor no longer exists, but the style and measurements have been preserved. I had this armor copied after it and caused the front to be decorated with a crouching dragon. The dragon is a spiritual being which, when in action, leaps across heavens on clouds and, when in rest, remains crouched in earth and water until the time arrives. Even so samurai should do.

Written by Minamoto-no-Osotada, grandson of the 12th Yasumitsu who resided at Kawai, Banshu, at about Tembin and Kofei ears (1332-1358) and who is descended from Emperor Daigo.

The helmet is a historical one, once in possession of Yoshimura-Nobumitsu, whose career closed in 1650 and who was 17 years of age when he fought under Fukushima Masamori in the Korean invasion by Hideyoshi in 1592-98, and who made himself famous by taking the head off a Korean general.

The name Minamoto-no-Osotada (described as an "end leaf," a twen-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Helmet of the President's suit of armor

ty-seventh generation descendant of Emperor Daigo, who reigned between 898 and 930) appears as the writer of the inscription inside the helmet. Roughly translated into English the inscription reads as follows:

This helmet was worn by Yoshimura. Upon his return from Korea, where he fought bravely under Fukushima Masamori, he was the first to break into the stronghold with this helmet on in the siege of the Gifu Castle and achieved great exploits. Again, wearing this, he made his name still more famous by his valour in the battle of Sekigahara. I knew Yoshimura, and this helmet, having fallen



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to my hand, is now a treasure in my house.

A divine communication in a dream says: "When the time comes for public service, the crouching dragon moves."

It is the wish of the abbot that the crouching dragon may never move so that President Wilson will not be called to arms again.

The suit of armor and helmet are now on their way to the White House as a grateful gift of Mokusen Zenji, who in 1915 called on President Wilson, as a delegate of the International Buddhist Congress then held at San Francisco, California, urging him to intervene in the great war then raging, and to find some means to restore peace to the world. The subsequent events added a peculiar significance to the abbot's visit to the White House, and the manly part President Wilson has played in bringing about the peace has moved the abbot to offer the gift to the President of the United States.

Mr. Samayoa's attitude indicates, it is believed, that in Nicaragua at least there is sentiment in favor of some such move as that with which President Bertrand is credited. In view of boundary disputes between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and there have as yet been no indications that either Costa Rica or Guatemala was being propagandized toward such a project.

Copies of La Informacion received in New Orleans give Mr. Samayoa's views on Central American union as part of a series of eight articles dealing principally with Central American relations with the United States.

The League and the Union
Calling to attention that establishment of the world League of Nations would take much of the humiliation away from possible repetitions of outside intervention in Central American politics and stressing the need for stability of laws and government in Central America before development of the five republics can proceed rapidly, the writer said:

"We now come to the old problem of union. It may seem strange to drag in this internal and purely national matter here in a discussion of our relations with North America, but there are two reasons for doing so. The principal reason is, as has been said at various times, that relations of the peoples of these republics are to be closer in future and that each as a result will have more interest in the internal life of the others."

"Our union would necessarily affect all of the nations with which we have relations, whether they approved it or not, because of its effects on their interests. And the second reason is that the United States as a neighbor could aid us greatly in the solution of our problems."

North America's Interest

"If we were still in an era of imperialism and some neighbor had an interest in keeping us divided, with whatever end in view, this neighbor would not be North America, for the difference in the respective forces would be so great that for that Nation we are of more value united than divided."

"It is extremely difficult to discuss the internal aspect of the matter. We all say that we should effect the union and we all know why it is not done. But those on the outside do not know the true motives and it is necessary to state these."

"The fault lies not with the people of the Central American republics but with the governments imposed upon them. If the elections of those to hold supreme authority were free and not mere pretenses, it is certain that disinterested and patriotic persons would be elected."

"Every individual who attains to power turns into a staunch enemy of the union, which he would approve only if it were certain that he would

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be chosen to direct the greater power. It is the idea of these men that to give up power merely for the sake of union would be ridiculous, because they work only for themselves, not for others. This repugnant egotism makes more hallowed the memory of our forebears who gave up not only power but life itself in the cause of a great idea.

"We must not be unjust. Possibly among those now holding power there may be one who would give up the government if by so doing he could contribute to a realization of the project, but this is not sufficient."

"The president of any one of our states is in an adequate situation not only to begin the project but to bring it to a satisfactory termination. "There is much more that could be said about our relations with North America, but the principal and outstanding fact is that there is no conflict between the interests and rights of that neighbor state and those of our own. This, I believe, I have demonstrated."

UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune

Union of the five Central American republics, recently aided in one of its aspects, the reported plan of President Francisco Bertrand of Honduras to unite that republic with Salvador, possibly with the connivance of President Carranza of Mexico, is strongly supported in the broader sense by J. Leon Samayoa of Bluefields, Nicaragua, whose views have been printed in La Informacion, a Bluefields weekly.

Mr. Samayoa's attitude indicates, it is believed, that in Nicaragua at least there is sentiment in favor of some such move as that with which President Bertrand is credited. In view of boundary disputes between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and there have as yet been no indications that either Costa Rica or Guatemala was being propagandized toward such a project.

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A COLONIAL IMPASSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

It was at Vancouver, before the war, west coast terminal of a railway line from the east and of a steamship line going still west to farthest east. A young British Columbia woman was helping entertain "a most interesting Englishman," as her hostess had said.

That evening she said to the Englishman:

"Now, don't look at me as a poor colonial. We Canadians think a great deal of our perspicacity and generally accepted ability to hold our own, you know. You see before you one of the natives who is interested in the point of view of the traveler through our very extensively wide country. Canada is quite a place." She beamed at him indulgently.

"It is, as you say, quite extensive." His smile, faint and fleeting, wreath of a smile though it was, aroused the defensively assertive spirit of the native at once. She suddenly faced round with fire in her eye.

"Did you come through the Rockies on the C. P. R.?"

At the pointed question he looked a little surprised, and for a moment as if he were on a witness stand. The energetic one did not waver, but faced him with the question hanging on her lips, and the spirit of battle for her beloved Canada illumined her face.

"Certainly. Quite so," he answered politely, and evenly, but without further comment.

"As you say, quite so. But what about it?"

He looked slightly puzzled and rather embarrassed, gazing at her in silent defensiveness.

"And do you mean to say that you did not raze over those wonderful mountains?" pursued the feminine and patriotically proud inquisitor.

"Raze?" he said, in apparently uncomprehending question.

"More than that—hang out of the car windows!"

"One window was all I looked out of at one time, y'know."

"Oh, you non-committal English! How you do make one want to tear their hair!" She thumped a cushion violently. "You ride through the most glorious and magnificent scenery in the world, and have nothing to say. What have you in Europe to compare with our Canadian Rockies? Nothing! You know perfectly well that there are no more lovely peaks in the Alps, and none greater in height or bulk. What is the little old Matterhorn or Mont Blanc to such giants as those you saw continually in our Rockies? And yet you have nothing to say, but just sit and look at me. You can't say you have seen anything more beautiful, great, or magnificent than those mountains you gazed upon in this blessed land, now, can you?"

"Quite so," he agreed in easy acquiescence, as he met in calmness the light of belligerent eyes.

"Quite so! Is that all you can say? Let me assure you you are not going to get off without acknowledging that they are about the most wonderful mountains you have ever laid your two eyes on!"

"I'm awfully sorry," he said, almost apologetically; "but I can't say it, really."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, I'm a bridge builder and constructing engineer in the Himalayas—you know—so sorry." He shrank farther down in his corner.

"A bridge builder in the Himalayas! Good gracious! Why didn't you say so before?"

"Not sporting, you know," he said slowly, with another deprecating smile.

"Oh, you blessed, modest Englishman!" She threw back her head and laughed till the tears came; and then remarked with a smile, "India's a colony, too; so I forgive you."

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LABOR'S STAND ON LEAGUE DEFENDED

Ghester M. Wright Denies the Authenticity of Reports of Opposition in Great Britain Circulated in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Circulation in the United States of what Royal W. France says is a British Labor Party statement against the League of Nations covenant, branding it as defective and unsatisfactory, is characterized by Chester M. Wright, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, as giving an impression which is not correct.

Mr. Wright recently returned from Europe, where he studied the Labor situation closely. Mr. Wright gave out the statement in question on his own return from England, where, it is said, the British Labor Party gave him the statement for perusal in the United States. Mr. Wright, in his European trip, was acting as representative of a number of United States senators. The statement has recently been given wide publicity; and Labor Party resolutions to similar effect have been circulated through other channels.

"Of course," says Mr. Wright, "the impression thus created is that British Labor and Liberal thought is against a League of Nations as being planned in Paris. This is not correct."

"The report brought by Mr. France does indicate the attitude of a great many of the political Labor leaders of England, an attitude made perfectly clear before there was any draft of a League of Nations covenant to criticize."

"Early in January, a meeting was held in Albert Hall in London, at which the position of the Labor political leaders was made known. This meeting was called ostensibly in support of the League of Nations, but it soon developed that there was much camouflage about the announced purpose. The majority of the speakers were of the Mrs. Snowden-George Lansbury-Ramsay MacDonald type, and it is this type that is responsible for the report brought back by Mr. France. Definitive sentiment was not typical of the English people during the war, and it is no more typical today."

"League of Nations support is not less assertive, not less pronounced, not less sincere, than in the United States. There has not come from the British House of Commons, nor yet from the British House of Lords, any round-robin pledging opposition to the League of Nations."

"What we do know about sentiment in England is that the 'left wing' irreconcilables criticize the plan, as do the same kind of irreconcilables everywhere. And this is no argument against it at all."

"Britain's rank and file is as soundly convinced of the great and immediate need of the League of Nations as is the rank and file in America."

NO ACTION TAKEN ON OHIO INSURANCE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Much satisfaction was expressed by officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here at the recessing of the Ohio Legislature prior to final adjournment without taking any action on the health insurance bill recently introduced there. This follows the recent adjournment of the New York Assembly without the passage of the Donahue Health Insurance Bill, which had passed the Senate but was pigeon-holed in a House committee.

PLAN TO LOAN TO TROLLEYS REJECTED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—In the Connecticut Senate on Thursday the appropriations committee reported unfavorably on the measure proposing a state loan of \$2,000,000 to the trolley companies. A favorable report was made by the committee on railroads on a substitute bill for the creation of a commission to investigate the conditions under which the street railways of the State operate. The bill carries provisions for reimbursing the members of the commission with the approval of the board of control.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Japanese problem in Hawaii was given considerable attention at the recent annual meeting of the Hawaiian Vigilance corps of the American Defense Society, which has decided to continue as an organization. In his address Chairman Norman Watkins said: "Along with the combating of bol-

shevism and Germanism and the up-building of Americanism, should we not be on guard against Japanese? We have thousands of children attending foreign language schools which follow the German system very closely. The question today is whether Hawaii can have growing up in its midst the future citizenry which is growing away from Americanism all the time."

TRADE UNIONISTS TO HOLD CONGRESS

British Delegate Tells of Purpose of Resuscitating International on New Lines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—An International Socialist Congress is to meet in Amsterdam on Saturday under the presidency of Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, at which French, British, German, Austrian, and Belgian Socialists will be present.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England, (Thursday).—Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary, and Mr. Mallalieu, vice-president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, are leaving London shortly to attend the international trade union conference at Amsterdam. The conference will be in no sense political, but strictly trade union.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Appleton said that the Berne conference had been organized by Socialists, and not by trade unionists; and although some trade unionists attended, as in the case of the Dutch federation, Jan Dudgeest, its president, only attended for the purpose of obtaining information.

"We are," Mr. Appleton said, "going to discuss with representatives of the old trade union International, the resuscitation of this body and the drafting of rules more in keeping with present-day requirements." At this preliminary conference, decisions will be taken concerning the extension of membership to trade unions of newer countries. The whole aim of the old International, and those proposing to resuscitate it, was to improve the wages and working conditions of the workpeople all the world over. It had no political character, and never aimed at usurping the functions of government."

LABOR'S PART IN POLITICS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—The Non-Partisan League continues its interest in the Labor Party movement, the current issue of the Non-Partisan Leader, official magazine of the league, containing an article devoted to the formation of the Illinois Labor Party. "Labor," says the article, "has come a boy to mill and has come to the conclusion that it doesn't pay. The organization of the Labor Party in Illinois is the first result of the study by the Illinois Labor leaders of the results obtained in North Dakota by the Non-Partisan League. Workers of that State are going to send their own men to the Legislature, to Congress, instead of depending upon the fragile promises of the politicians."

VETERANS CONDEMN LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Exception is taken by the provincial command of the Great War Veterans Association to the stand of many of the delegates to the Western Labor Conference held in Calgary. The command has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the conference in placing itself on record as being in accord and sympathy with the Russian Bolshevik and German Spartacist revolutions; also urging that steps be taken by the central government either to arrest or deport the leading apostles of anarchy, sedition, and disloyalty; and protesting against the association of the name of the returned soldier with any organization that sends its felicitations to its comrades in Germany and Bolsheviks elsewhere.

GOVERNOR FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—In addresses at Sedalia, Missouri, Frederick D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri, and Mrs. Gardner, approved the aims of the Equal Suffrage League. Governor Gardner stated he hoped it would be his privilege to sign an equal suffrage measure for Missouri, as the children's code and various other problems need the attention of Missouri women. Mrs. Gardner's address was her first favoring suffrage.

LABOR ELIMINATING RADICAL ELEMENTS

Seattle Unions, at Demand of Mayor Hanson, Unseating the Agitators Responsible for the General Strike in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—The house-cleaning process demanded of organized Labor by Ole Hanson, Mayor of this city, following the attempted general strike in February, is proceeding, despite the protests from the radical reds still inside, but as yet unexposed as such. The general executive board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, in expelling A. E. Miller, formerly chairman and business agent of the engineers union, has ousted an objectionable member who loudly berated the conservatives before the strike and made speeches in behalf of and with the authority of organized Labor.

Mr. Miller's associates in Labor circles said that his expulsion was due to a mere squabble in his local, but William McKenzie, vice-president of the Engineers International Union, of Portland, who was here during the investigation, declared that Mr. Miller knows perfectly well why he is no longer connected with the American Federation of Labor. He was given a hearing before the general executive board of the international in New York. Mr. McKenzie says Mr. Miller was removed for these reasons:

Actively advocating the organization of one big industrial union to disrupt his own International and the American Federation of Labor.

Because, as business agent of Local 40, he went before the Metal Trades Council and agitated in favor of the general strike after his own union had voted against such a walkout.

Following official action which elected Mr. Miller from organized Labor, shipyard owners issued orders that he shall no longer be admitted to the yards as business agent, and that any employee who permits him to pass inside will be instantly discharged.

Milton Snelling, general president of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, has notified C. W. Hall, president of Local 40, that Mr. Miller, after an impartial hearing, had been suspended, and forbidding him longer to act as business agent or act for organized Labor in any manner.

"Mr. Miller was notified by letter that the charges on which he was ousted were preferred against him by associates in his own union. Other agitators are now under fire."

Miller admitted before the board, at the called hearing in his case in New York, said Vice-President McKenzie, "that he was advocating one big union to take the place of the present organization, and also that he had agitated in the metal trades for the strike after his own union had voted against it."

Business men who claimed during the strike that agitators were respected by the various locals which were being led to strike against their own better judgment, are pointing out the expulsion of radicals in proof of the assertion, denounced by Labor leaders at the time.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ISSUE AND SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—J. Louis Engdahl, Socialist Party editor, who was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary along with Victor L. Berger for violation of the Espionage Act, and who is now out on bond, has been writing some highly-colored articles about Eugene V. Debs and Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, another imprisoned Socialist, whom he has been visiting. Engdahl accompanied Debs to the penitentiary. His stories, which were sent out in the Socialist press service, pictured Debs as a martyr, with the changes that a clever writer can run. His last article is from Jefferson City, Missouri, where he visited Mrs. O'Hare, who also went to prison for opposing the war.

These articles are part of the Socialist propaganda for the release of political prisoners, among them Engdahl himself. Berger and the four convicted

with him are hoping to get their sentences annulled. They occupy a peculiar position in that they are out on bail and in office at the head of a national organization which they are directing to get themselves freed.

This applies particularly to Adolph Germer, secretary of the Socialist Party; Berger, who remains a member of its national executive committee, and Engdahl. W. K. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, has relinquished that position, and the Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker has not been active in party organization for some time. He is busy promoting a Socialist "Institute," which provides a vehicle for Bolshevik and other propaganda.

MR. PALMER'S VIEW ON THREE ISSUES

He Says Mr. Wilson Could Get a Third Term, Dry Law Can Be Enforced and Suffrage Sure

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

"If President Wilson so wished, he would be nominated and be reelected. I do not think there is any doubt of that."

This is the prediction of A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in a statement issued yesterday regarding the reports that the President might seek a third term. Mr. Palmer disclaimed any personal presidential ambitions, and emphatically said the Department of Justice would enforce prohibition after July 1.

On the subject of prohibition, Mr. Palmer said: "You can hardly say that demobilization has taken place, when we have a million men or so under arms, as we will have then. Unless the President rescinds his proclamation, the country will go dry on July 1. Can we enforce the law in this regard? Why not? If the law is jammed through without specifically providing that the Internal Revenue Department should see to the enforcing, without providing funds for that purpose, the Department of Justice has always had funds and the resources to enforce laws when no specific provision was made for any other department of the government to do so."

"Of course, if it is going to take millions to enforce that law, it will be a different matter. The Department of Justice does not have millions for such a purpose. We are going to have woman suffrage. It has been a long time coming, like prohibition, but it will come, and I think it is a good thing."

ILLITERACY DRIVE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—A committee of the County School Superintendents Association of Kentucky met here to outline plans for the proposed campaign in Kentucky to stamp out illiteracy. Arrangements were made to place the work in charge of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission. It is proposed to begin the campaign early in July with a week's program of speaking in the several counties of the State where the most intensive work will be done and to follow this with a course of education through "moonlight" schools in counties where this form of education will be most effective. The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, the Kentucky Educational Association and the state development committee of the University of Kentucky will aid.

BIG ROAD PROGRAM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Plans to issue \$25,000,000 in bonds to match a similar federal appropriation for building roads in this State were set on foot at a meeting of the Alabama Highway Improvement Association. The project includes a three-mill levy by counties for maintenance. A constitutional amendment to authorize this project will be asked of the next Legislature.

SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—

Prices received by the War Department in the sale of surplus supplies totaling \$140,000,000, the War Department announced yesterday, averaged 91 per cent of the initial cost. Military railway material disposed of brought \$71,000,000, exactly what these supplies cost the government. Aircraft-production material was sold at 90 per cent of its cost, and ordnance supplies brought 57 per cent.

PROBLEMS BEFORE LABOR FEDERATION

One-Big-Union Propaganda and Entrance Into Politics Both Opposed by Matthew Woll, One of the National Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Viewing the broad field of organized Labor in the United States from the vantage point of a national leader at Washington, Matthew Woll told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that two big and serious problems had arisen within the American Federation of Labor and were being pressed from various points. The One-Big-Union propaganda was the first; second, Labor's going into politics. The One-Big-Union scheme would fail, because in actual operation it had been found impracticable. Mr. Woll testified from his own experience. The formation of a national Labor party he could not regard as anything but disastrous to the economic ends for which Labor organized.

Mr. Woll's home is in Chicago, but for the last 18 months he has been in Washington, serving since last June as assistant to Mr. Gompers as chairman of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense, and editing the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. In Mr. Gompers' absence in Europe, Mr. Woll is president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and also of the International Photo-Engravers Union.

One Big Union Opposed

Mr. Woll noted that a determined attempt is being made to tear down the international form of organization of the trades unions. He said the American Federation of Labor did not favor the Mooney strike.

The federation has not taken any action on the "no beer, no work" movement, but it does not countenance strikes of any kind which have not first met with the approval of the international unions. Mr. Woll said. To his knowledge no international union has taken action on this proposition.

On One-Big-Unionism, Mr. Woll said he spoke from experience. He had belonged to just that form of organization. It had existed in the printing trades. They were all in the one Labor union together—compositors, press men, stereotypers, photo-engravers, and the others. Compositors outnumbered everybody else. When anything affecting the compositors came up, it got attention; but when an important question affecting, for instance, the photo-engravers arose, the compositors were likely to regard it as a minor difference. As a consequence, the photo-engravers of the country were poorly organized and their wages low. Finally they got tired, as Mr. Woll said, of being used chiefly to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the bigger groups of the union, and they organized their own union. This was characterized by Mr. Woll, its president, as the strongest in the printing trades, and the photo-engraver, he said, got the highest wages of any man in these trades.

Unification Within an Industry

Now the various trades in the printing industry have come together in a common organization, called the International Allied Printing Trades Association. Mr. Woll pointed out, each preserving therein its individual craft identity. This is unification within the industry which the American Federation of Labor encourages.

Mr. Woll declared that the A. F. of L. has consistently and for some years been developing this getting-together within the industry along craft lines, but that the proponents of the One-Big-Union idea have ignored this tendency. Mr. Woll called attention to the building trades department of the A. F. of L. which purposes to remove jurisdictional disputes between the organizations and to deal collec-

tively for the conditions which should prevail in the building industry of the country without destroying the identity of the individual trade organizations.

"Thus," concluded the trade union leader, "there is evidence that the American Federation of Labor has been fully responsive to the need of coordinating the activities of trade organizations within the same industry and has been doing it in a way which would not destroy that form of organization which experience has demonstrated as absolutely essential to deal with economic questions in a fair and efficient manner."

CANADA'S PRESENT LABOR CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the Senate recently the Hon. A. E. Plante, Nanaimo, British Columbia, expressed his extreme appreciation of the action of the government in having called into being the industrial commission consisting of representatives of Capital, Labor, and the public. In so doing he dealt generally with the Labor situation, uttering a grave warning in regard to the foreign agencies which he stated were at work in Canada, and whose activities were calculated to create a condition of unrest throughout the country. He said that he thought that the good work contemplated by the Department of Labor of endeavoring to arrive at a mutual understanding with regard to the various industries throughout Canada, was likely to be somewhat hampered by these foreign agencies. While he was not sure that their activities constituted breaches of the law, he thought trouble might be saved in the future by making it as difficult as possible for the seed of dissension, which was being insidiously scattered abroad, to germinate. The Senator pointed out that these conditions existed to such an extent in the United States that it had been found necessary to take drastic measures to combat them.

Surmising that the commission would get its views of Labor from the presidents of the various trade unions, he pointed out that this would not always be a safe procedure. As an instance of this, he said that if the president of the Trades and Labor Council in Vancouver were interviewed, the commission would find in him a man who was at war with Capital and who was unwilling to consider any terms of peace other than the complete surrender on the part of Capital to Labor. The very man who said that the object of Labor was to uplift and not pull down endorsed a resolution in which greetings were forwarded to the Soviet in Russia, and the Spartacist Government in Germany. The Great War Veterans, many of whom were members of Labor unions, had uttered a very strong protest against the action on the part of the noisy element of the Labor Party.

"We have reached a new epoch in the world's history," continued the Senator, "brought about by the great struggle for freedom and justice in which sons of employers and employees stood shoulder to shoulder and fought and fell together. And now that we have emerged from the war victorious, we must not forget the part our sons played to preserve intact our sacred heritage of democracy; but rather let us emulate their example and stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle of life, the struggle helping the weak, and the prosperous ready to concede to his less fortunate brother the right to a larger share of the good things of this world."

SAMOA GROUP ANNEXATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Natives of Samoa now under New Zealand rule have drafted a petition addressed to President Wilson and Congress requesting that the United States annex the remainder of the Samoan group, according to information coming here with the arrival of a steamer from the south. The petition, it is understood, expresses dissatisfaction with New Zealand rule over what was formerly German Samoa.

LABOR SHORTAGE THOUGHT POSSIBLE

National Association of Credit Men Says It May Result From a Resumption of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Association of Credit Men has sent out a call to the 28,000 commercial houses that are members of that organization to do everything possible to accelerate a return to normal business conditions, and predicts that as business activity is renewed, there may be a shortage of labor throughout the country.

J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the association, urging American employers to cooperate with their employees and to see that their workers get their full reward, says that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there is no surplus of Labor and there need be no fear of it if Labor is properly distributed. In a statement issued after a conference of the council on credit defense, he said:

"The council on credit defense is agreed that one main cause of the hesitancy that characterizes business today is the fear that prices are not to recede sharply. We feel that we are not to witness a great decline in prices, for high prices accompany and largely find their reason in the increase of the purchasing medium, and low prices follow through the deflation of the purchasing medium. Now, the purchasing medium is likely to continue high for some time to come and therefore sharp recessions are most unlikely."

"The council on credit defense feels that the time has come to give the signal for full speed ahead in business—that hesitation will give way quickly to confidence if and when we get teamwork between workmen and Capital, each making concessions to the other, each recognizing the full importance of the other, each actuated by the spirit of 'let's go' which inspired our returning heroes on to victory overseas."

"It was the unanimous opinion of the conferees that it is of highest importance that the government forthwith remove the hand of control over business and confine its influence largely to that of a buyer, discouraging as much as possible reliance upon its paternal protection and control in the various phases of business."

SHIP CONTRACTS CANCELED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—

Determination of the Shipping Board to cancel contracts for an additional 2,000,000 tons of steel ships contracted for during the war was announced yesterday by the chairman. At the same time, the chairman said cancellation of all contracts where keels actually had not been laid was under consideration, in order to build at peace prices instead of at high war figures.



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SPEAKERS: DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, JUDGE GEORGE W. ANDERSON
and MR. HANS RIEG, Chief of United States Liberty Loan Foreign
Language Division.
SOLOIST, MADAM SCHUMANN-HEINK
MILITARY BAND ADMISSION FREE EVERYBODY WELCOME
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Mills, Secretary, Compulsory Loan Committee, 10 Devonshire St., Boston.
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on the battlefields and in the United States in the loan campaigns. They expect
to lead all other racial groups on the fifth as they have on every other loan.

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LIGHT THROWN ON STRIKE IN BOMBAY

Indian Authority Says Strike Was an Incident in the General Unrest Caused by the War's Economic Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The causes of the recent serious strike of Bombay mill operatives have been reviewed by a member of the Servants of India Society, his conclusions and recommendations being placed at the disposal of the European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor. The writer, an Indian gentleman, Mr. Joshi, remarks that any close observer of economic conditions will have realized that the general strike of the mill operatives of Bombay was not an isolated event confined to Bombay or even to India, but an incident in that general unrest which has been caused by the economic pressure of the war and which is now coming to the surface. The wave of democratic ideas which is spreading over the world adds strength to the economic movement and no thinking people can afford to be indifferent to the indications and lessons of the great strike of Bombay.

Industrialism in India
It must be borne in mind, says Mr. Joshi, that industrialism has come to stay in India; that its tide cannot be checked by the cry of "back to the land" or by a wall over the destruction of home industries. Taking this central fact for granted, the State, the factory owners, and the educated Indian public should set about in earnest to prevent the evils which, through indifference or ignorance of history, accompany the growth of industrialism. Slums and the practice of sweating, with consequent deterioration of the laboring classes, have crept in in all industrial countries, owing to a want of forethought. Bombay has not escaped these evils. About 100 factories, a large number of which are cotton mills, now exist on this small island. The population has grown to over 1,000,000 and has produced overcrowding to an extent unknown anywhere else in India. Not more than one or two out of a hundred workmen are literate. A working day of 12 hours leaves no scope for recreation, amusement and instruction. There is no social legislation. Liquor shops are provided in plenty. These conditions have reduced the workmen's standard of life to the lowest degree. This state of things, dangerous to society and even to the industries, has been allowed not only to continue but to become steadily worse, owing to indifference and shortsightedness. The government, which could have done much to improve the labor conditions by introducing salutary factory legislation, by imparting education and by giving financial help toward the provision of adequate housing, means of transport and open spaces, have done practically nothing. The factory owners in Bombay, who in other matters are patriotic and liberal, do not seem to recognize that they have a duty to their own workmen. The educated Indian public is still more apathetic. But, fortunately—this word is used advisedly—owing to the strike, the public has been obliged to shake off its usual apathy. Their newly awakened interest needs to be directed into channels of practical utility and reform.

The first and foremost lesson which will be drawn from the events connected with the strike will be the danger of allowing a vast population to remain not only in ignorance, but without the opportunity for exercising its thinking powers. The prolongation of the strike to weary lengths, after the intervention of His Excellency the Governor, and even after the announcement of the concessions by the mill-owners, was only due to a want of thinking capacity on the part of the workers. Earnest efforts should therefore be made not only to diffuse education among the young generation, but also among their elders. The municipality should gain a broader view of its duties and with the help of the government and the cooperation of the mill owners, should spread a network of night classes and lecture halls. In England, the Workmen's Education Association is playing a worthy part in educating the workmen there, and educated Indians in Bombay ought to make good their claim that they wish to see an early dawn of democracy in India by making practical endeavors in this matter.

Reforms Suggested

The cause of the complaints, which are made about the low vitality and the inefficiency of the Indian workmen, as well as about their habits of irregularity and drunkenness is to be found in their low standard of living. Every effort should be made to reduce this evil; first by reducing their hours of work, by providing them with decent houses to live in, by affording them opportunities for recreation, by social legislation, and by the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. There is great need to organize labor in such directions as the co-operative movement and trade unions which will safeguard their interests in a conflict with the factory owners. One of the lessons of the recent strike in Bombay is that unorganized workmen are much more difficult to deal with than organized. But it must be clearly understood that workmen's organizations must be entirely managed by the workmen themselves. If they are unable to manage them today, an attempt must be made to teach them to do so as soon as possible. Lastly the lesson of the recent strike and the events connected with it will have been lost if the government and the public do not keep a watchful eye

on the growth of industrialism in India and take all the necessary precautions to prevent the further growth of some of the evils which, on account of a heedless policy, have already appeared in cities like Bombay. The location of future factories must be controlled, so that the appearance of such congested conditions as obtain in Bombay shall be prevented. Facilities must be offered for the spread of factories over a wider area. A town-planning should be enforced in all those areas where the building of factories is allowed, the aim of the policy being "the ruralization of towns and the urbanization of villages." Such a policy would minimize many of the worst characteristics of industrialism and would effect a reconciliation between the claims of industrialism and agriculture.

PARTIALITY TO UNIONS DENIED

Secretary of Labor of the United States Declares No Favoritism Has Been Shown—Federal and State Action Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges that the Department of Labor and the United States Employment Service have shown partiality for union workers over non-union workers, were denied yesterday by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in an address to the delegates attending the conference on a national legislative program for the creation of a cooperative federal-state employment service.

The conference adjourned after unanimously approving a bill which will be presented to Congress at the next session. The only substantial change made in the final draft of the bill, as outlined in this paper on Thursday, was a provision that the Director-General of the United States Employment Service shall have a woman assistant, who shall have general supervision of employment for women.

Scarcity of farm labor was emphasized in the conference, and a resolution was adopted calling upon Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, to give preference, in demobilization, to those soldiers who have had farm experience, or who desire to take up farming as a new line of work. The amount of the appropriation to be asked of Congress for the employment service was left to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.

Representatives of 26 states voted in favor of the bill. Both Secretary Wilson and John B. Densmore, director of the United States Employment Service, feel that Congress will be impressed with the scope and action of the conference.

"Any employment service that is a union Labor employment service, giving preference to union Labor as against non-union Labor, would not meet the employment situation of the United States," said Secretary Wilson in his speech to the conference.

"Those who are members of corporations, those who are members of partnerships, those who are individualists in business, those who are trade unionists and non-unionists, are all citizens of the United States, and as a governmental agency, the Department of Labor and the United States Employment Service can deal with all of them."

"No distinction has been made by the Department of Labor or by its employment service in the handling of Labor affairs, or in the placement of workers, except those distinctions that employers and employees have themselves, by their mutual contracts, made absolutely necessary."

"The one great example that has been used by our critics, is that when the demand for ship workers and shipbuilders came from Seattle, our agents in the interior of the country said to those who were applicants for employment that it is not advisable to go to Seattle unless you are either a union man or willing to join the union, and we are held up as a trade union department because we made that statement."

"The conditions were these: The employers and the employees in the shipbuilding industry in Seattle had come to an agreement that all people employed in those yards should be members of their respective unions. In other words, they had a closed-shop agreement, and if we had, at our instance, caused any man to leave the interior of the country and go to Seattle who was neither a trade unionist nor willing to become a member of the union, only to find, when he reached there, that he couldn't secure the employment we had said was available, then we would have been justly subject to criticism, and ought to have been denounced from one end of the country to the other."

PLEA FOR BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYRACUSE, New York.—Percy M. Hughes, superintendent of schools, has made a plea for higher wages for teachers and says that lack of school buildings in this city is a hindrance to Americanization. Syracuse has declared that it would not have any but the best-trained teachers, and yet has continued to pay disgracefully low salaries, said Mr. Hughes. "People in many localities," he continues, "have neglected to pay their teachers, have been unfair to them, and have deprived them of their just pay with a result that other interests have taken away the capable teachers, leaving the children in the hands of less competent people."

CAUSES OF LABOR UNREST IN POLAND

Among These Was the Application of a Destructive German Policy to Polish Industries, Agriculture and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following account of present conditions in Poland is the view taken of the situation by those who are in touch with the present Polish Government: In Poland the word "bolshavism" has been greatly abused in the course of the last few months, being applied freely to local labor unrest, which sporadically has been noticeable in some parts of the country, and which belongs rather to the well-known category of economic labor troubles, and takes its source in unemployment and the scarcity as well as disproportionate distribution of food.

In order to understand the labor unrest which has been developing in the industrial centers of Poland, and also in some of the agricultural parts of the country, it is necessary to recall the reasons which have caused these movements. The chief reason was undoubtedly the policy applied by the German occupation authorities to Polish industries, agriculture, and labor.

The aims of the Germans took four directions: (a) That of destroying Polish industry, which according to German expert opinion constituted a dangerous competition for German industry after the war, especially in the case of the textile industry of Lodz; (b) of acquiring foodstuffs in Poland and the export of same to Germany in order to ease the food situation of Germany; (c) of requisitioning all products of value, plant, machinery, and goods, which could be used by Germany as a means of exchange to obtain the necessary materials and stores from neutral countries; also in order to strengthen the rate of exchange of the German currency; (d) of exporting cheap Polish labor to Germany, so as to be able to employ a fairly considerable contingent of German workmen at the front. About 700,000 Polish workmen were employed in Germany at the time of signing the armistice.

In this way Polish industries have been disorganized, costly machinery of foreign make being partly exported, partly ruined in order to extract valuable copper, brass, and other missing metal parts. In Lodz the raw materials were confiscated and exported, mostly without being paid for, for instance, all iron works in Poland which were deprived of their considerable stock of rich Russian iron ore. Transmission belting was exported, bottles and rope material confiscated, cattle and horses exported in considerable quantities, being requisitioned several times a year and paid for at ridiculously low prices; forests belonging to the State, as well as private owners, were cut down, timber being exported in enormous quantities to Germany.

Facing Internal Ruin
As a result of such a mode of procedure, at the time of the armistice Poland was left to face a state of internal ruin, and the problem of supporting about one-fourth of its population without the necessary means for doing so. This state of things was made far worse by the return of the Polish workmen from Germany, of Polish soldiers from the Russian Army, and of Polish prisoners of war from Germany.

Specialist drastic laws had been introduced in Germany during the war regarding the treatment which the compulsorily exported Polish workmen were to undergo. These workmen had the small savings which they had laid by, from the very meager wages which they had been receiving during their several years' exile, confiscated by the German frontier authorities on crossing the border, about 3 to 5 marks being the only sums allowed them in most cases. The return of these crowds of men, half-starved, deprived of warm clothes and of underclothing, badly treated and exploited by their German employers, began at a period of temporary chaos, in the late autumn, when the Polish authorities had to cope with the numerous problems of organization in connection with the departure of the Germans from Poland, with insufficient food stores. The approach of winter was making it impossible to start State enterprise and public works where the contingent of returning unemployed might have been given employment. The treasury was practically empty.

These workmen and prisoners, returning in crowds, cherished the hope of finding a quiet refuge in their homes, after the weary years of privations and hardships which they had endured, and sufficient provisions to last them throughout the winter. Instead, however, they found a dearth of food, and poverty at their hearths, their wives and children reduced to misery, no

possibility of obtaining work, and an unprecedented rise of prices on all articles of first necessity. It seems but natural that such a state of things should have served to embitter the feelings of this mass of workmen. It must also be taken into account that the bolshavist theory had been imparted to them during their stay in Germany.

A Socialistic Cabinet

At the moment when these returning workmen and prisoners were most numerous a distinctly socialistic Cabinet was governing Poland, and the government took the same course as the Russian Government of Kerensky, i. e., that of granting far-reaching concessions and promises to the working classes, as well as sums of money toward their temporary upkeep. Industry was forced by decree to raise all wages by 100 per cent, to introduce an eight-hour day, to respond immediately to all the demands of the workmen, Polish industry being ruined by over four years' steady plundering and requisitions, and being in a state of financial crisis, could not respond to all these demands, some of which were most unreasonable, but the workmen appealed to the representatives of the socialistic government, who gave them their entire support. In this way the working classes, allied to the government, started an organized and bitter contest with Capital, and did not recoil before the most drastic measures and, in some cases, acts of violence. Strikes became an every-day occurrence, and were the chief weapon used by the workmen to obtain their demands.

At the same time, the lack of raw materials, capital and machinery, rendered the setting in motion of most branches of industry impossible, and therefore the industrialists were forced to support workmen and their families without obtaining any labor in exchange. Apart from the heavy expenses which industry suffered in this way, such procedure had a most demoralizing effect on the working classes.

KANSAS TO NEED MORE HARVEST HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MANHATTAN, Kansas.—Harvesting the wheat in Kansas this year promises to be more of a problem than it was last year, for then considerable labor was furnished by men and boys from other states who did the work for patriotic reasons. Due to increased acreage and heavier crops, it is estimated that a 50 per cent increase in number of laborers will be needed. E. E. Frizell, farm labor director of Kansas, thinks that whereas 80,000 outside helpers were used in Kansas last year, 120,000 will be required this year.

ORIENTAL LABOR IN SAWMILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Sawmill owners of British Columbia have entered into negotiations with the Trades and Labor Council with a view of seeing what can be done to exclude Oriental labor from the industry and replace it with returned soldiers. Practically all the employees of the mills on the Pacific coast of Canada are now Chinese and Hindus, who are receiving wages of from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. The Labor representatives are asking for a minimum wage for laborers of \$3.85 per day and insist that these should be white men. A new scale is also sought for mechanics in the mills which will rank them as equal to the shipyard mechanics with a minimum of \$6.60 per day.

WOMEN TAKE STEPS TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Figures from the office of the Board of Assessors show that more than 1000 women of this city gave in their poll list this year and announced their intention of paying a poll tax and becoming a voter at the city elections. There were only about 700 women who gave their lists in 1918.

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LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

SOLVING PROBLEMS BY NEIGHBORLINESS

Citizens of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Testing Out Theory That Industrial Strife Can Be Eliminated by Friendly Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The citizens of this city have undertaken the experiment of solving their industrial and social problems, with neighborliness. Under the direction of a citizens' committee drawn from various nationalities and walks of life, they are testing out the theory that industrial strife can be eliminated by friendly, neighborly cooperation.

This experiment, which has become known as the Lawrence plan or the Lawrence idea, has been going on nearly two months, and the leaders in the movement are engaged in plans for its continuance.

Lawrence is said to contain representatives of more nationalities than are to be found in any other city in the world outside of Rome. The latest survey of the population here showed there are more than 40 nationalities, speaking over 50 different tongues, in a total population of about 100,000. All these folks live within seven square miles of territory.

Purposes of Movement

The citizens' committee started out with the proposition that "The first thing for us to do is to invite frank, free, fearless discussion of all our problems in a friendly, constructive, helpful, neighborly manner." Newspaper advertisements and circulars printed in different languages announced the purposes of the movement to all the people of Lawrence.

The discussion of the city's problems was invited in two ways. First, at Sunday night open forums, and secondly, in a sort of written forum in the local daily newspapers. At the Sunday night forums in a local theater a number of widely-known speakers have given addresses, which have been followed by questions-and-answers periods, which have always come right down to local issues.

During the weekdays, the interchange of ideas has been going on in the "written forum." Every night in the three Lawrence daily newspapers signed articles on "What Lawrence Needs" have been printed. These articles are written by residents of the city, representing a wide variety of interests and nationalities, at the invitation of the citizens' committee. Each week, from 10,000 to 15,000

circulars printed in several different languages and containing outlines of the purposes and plans of the campaign, have been distributed in the mills, schools, and homes.

Lack of Common Tongue

At the same time, the citizens' committee recognized that perhaps the greatest barrier to neighborliness in Lawrence is the lack of a common tongue. Of the city's 35,000 textile operatives, over 10,000 do not speak nor understand English even fairly well. One of the first sub-committees, therefore, was appointed to have charge of organizing classes for the teaching of the English language to non-English-speaking residents.

One such class already has been started in the basement of a Lithuanian church. The first night there were 16 pupils, which soon increased to about 45 of ages ranging from 20 to 40 years.

It is also hoped to establish English classes in the mills, where the employees who do not know English may leave their looms or carding machines for an hour or so, two, three or four times a week and study English in a schoolroom fitted up in the mill.

The citizens' committee also proposes to tackle the housing problem and a sub-committee has been named to study housing conditions and how other cities have solved their housing problems, and to pick out the plan that seems to be most applicable to Lawrence.

Encouraging Naturalization

Another sub-committee has been named to establish forums for the various non-English-speaking peoples until such time as they have mastered the common language. It is proposed that speakers at these forums include an English and a non-English speaker. Even in these forums, it is held, the speaking of a common language will help to promote the learning of English.

Still another sub-committee has been named to encourage and help naturalization. It is estimated that Lawrence's 100,000 people include about 43,000 non-citizens. At the present time there are 1500 men who have taken out first citizenship papers, some of which date back seven years. The average number who apply for final papers each year is about 400. It is proposed to establish naturalization classes to provide those who want to become citizens with the information and help they need and to teach them the true spirit and ideals of the United States Government, to show them the institutions and what they stand for, to teach them American history, and give them all the information and knowledge to make them not only citizens but good citizens.

AGITATORS IN SPOKANE BUSY

Workers Addressed by Representatives of Soviet Movement—Walkout May 1 Advised

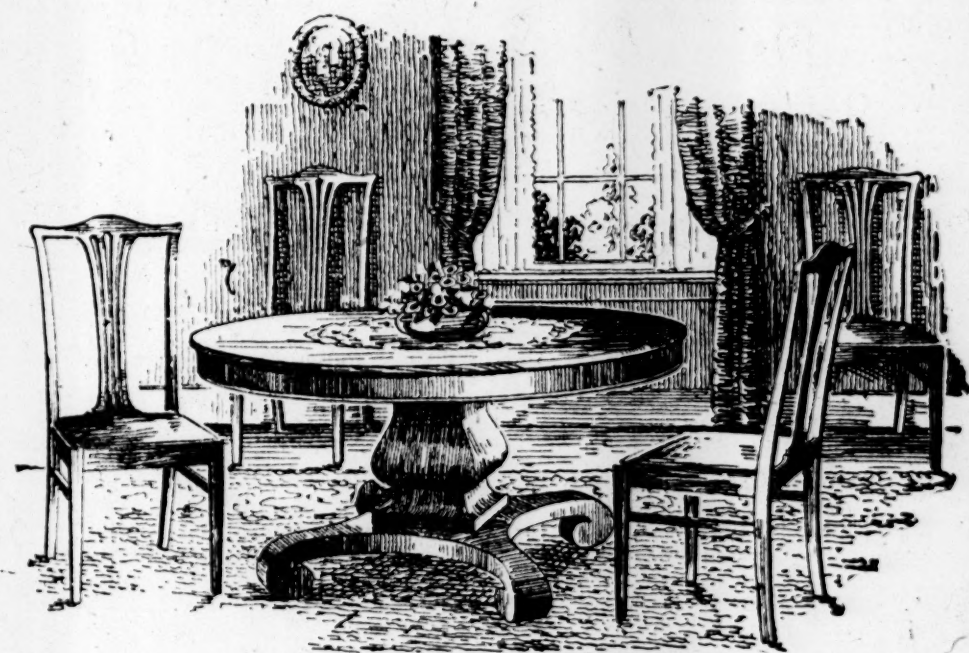
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SPOKANE, Washington.—"For workers there is but one issue, the dictatorship of the proletariat versus the dictatorship of capital. I urge you to mass action. Get out of the shops and fill the streets with masses of men May 1." These words are quoted from a speech delivered in Turner Hall, Spokane, Sunday night, by a representative of the soviet movement to an audience of about 800 workers and sympathizers. For several weeks this hall has been the rendezvous of political and social agitators and their followers, and many speeches of like nature have been made from the rostrum.

Upward of 25 men were recently released from the city jail, where they had served 30 to 60-day sentences after conviction on charges of being members of the I. W. W., of publicly advocating violence in seeking redress for alleged grievances, and of other similar unlawful acts or utterances. It is known that some of these men, with speakers imported from Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, Butte, Montana, and other localities, have been ceaselessly at work fanning the spirit of unrest wherever it may be found, but in public utterances they have been choice in the selection of words, and have managed lately to keep out of the jail.

So far as is known there has been no effectual effort made in Spokane to bring about a general strike on May 1. Occasional public utterances similar to those quoted above have been made, but it is not believed that organized efforts to stage a strike on that date have thus far been successful.

Turner Hall is owned and controlled by a number of local German organizations. The sentiment of individual members of these organizations on the questions interesting the crowds gathered at the hall in recent weeks is not known, and no German citizen has thus far taken the trouble to declare himself or speak for the organizations. Local newspapers have advised these organizations editorially, "for the protection of the hundreds of loyal German residents of Spokane and vicinity," that "near-sedition" should not be associated with Turner Hall, and the "preachers of revolt should be forced to seek some other rostrum."

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WILL MR. CAILLAUX BE ARRAIGNED?

While Some Authorities Believe
He Will Be Set at Liberty,
Others Predict a Trial Either
in May, July, or September

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Now it appears that the optimistic or pessimists (all depending upon the point of view, as to which there is some difference with regard to the great affairs) are to be some extent overthrown in their prognostications that there was a meaning behind all the delays, and that such a man as Mr. Caillaux might never be brought to trial. The suggestion is indeed adhered to in certain quarters by no means unintelligent or badly informed, the idea they put forward being that all the preliminaries have been designed to last as long as possible, and that when peace is declared and there is a general winding up of the war business on a scale that is not practicable at present, there will be an amnesty by which the late president of the council will benefit, and amid protests and violent declarations of the wrong done to him, the curtain will descend on this strange drama of patriotism and politics.

It is suggested that such a final issue would perhaps on the whole be a not unfair balance of justice, though in the circumstances Mr. Caillaux would naturally claim the position of perpetual martyr and exercise propaganda in favor of himself as such, the events of the past year or two, when he has been a prisoner in the Santé, showing that of all propagandists, in making the most of points of favor that arise, Mr. Joseph Caillaux is one of the most skillful. This view as to prospects, let it be said, would be ridiculed in some other quarters, and it is here presented only with all the necessary reservations. One thing, however, does seem tolerably sure, and that is that there is no probability of an extreme sentence, being passed on the inculpé in case he were tried and found guilty, such as was freely contemplated by the public and the press at the time that the famous arrest was made.

Law's Delays

The lapse of time and the law's delays have done a little to cause this situation, apart from the merits of the case. In the meantime some are predicting, with stated reasons, that the trial will actually begin about the middle of May. Others, also with reasons, fix the time as July, and others again name September. The latter, which has of course always taken a special interest in these proceedings, indicates that it has good reason for thinking that May will see a start made upon the final process if no unforeseen circumstances lead to a postponement. There is much in the qualification.

Since the last report upon the subject, Mr. Pères, president of the Investigating Committee of the High Court, who is undertaking an inquiry upon the Caillaux case de novo, and from some new points of view, more political and less military as some would say, has had the former Premier before him again, and for some hours closely questioned him upon his policy toward Germany at the time he was in office and especially at the time of the Agadir incident, the arrival of the German gunboat, Panther, in the Moroccan port, and after. Mr. Caillaux, according to report, displays the reverse of reluctance in explaining himself and his policy, and gives his answers in the most voluminous detail.

Diplomacy of 1911

It is a remarkable situation that now, after eight years, all the transactions of government and diplomacy, which were known at the time, should be carefully examined afresh and inquiry directed against the chief participant with the object of eliciting in the light of subsequent discoveries, what were the motives behind the actions, and whether they come within the compass of the charge of treason. The cynics ask how many statesmen there have been for a century past whose procedure in after years would bear the closest analysis? Human impulses are strange things. Mr. Caillaux, however, is obviously peculiarly unpleasantly involved. His revelations are of intense interest, and it is suggested that some time there will be a remarkable volume explaining the ins and outs of diplomacy as they were practiced in 1911, when the Panther went to Morocco, and France was nearly driven to war. For the present the authorities do not permit a full statement as to what is being related behind the closed doors of the bureau of Mr. Pères, but something is known.

Mr. Caillaux, for example, has been closely questioned by Mr. Pères upon the point as to why after the Agadir affair he placed himself in close relationship with a high German personage outside the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. What were his motives? In answer, he said that after the Agadir incident there was the menace of war, and in order to prevent it, he received by official means certain information which he at once transmitted to the French Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Cambon. This information was contained in code telegrams to the German Embassy (telegraphed back presumably) which in due course were deciphered by the French cryptographic service. From this arose what was known as the "green documents" incident. Mr. Caillaux produced a number of letters and administrative reports by means of which, with the assistance of the correspondence with the German personage to whom reference has been made, this correspondence being embodied in the dossier, he endeavored to show that the initiative which he took outside

the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in the fullness of his rights as head of the government, had only one object, which was to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict which at that time was imminent. Toward the end of this examination, Mr. Caillaux made what are described as long and important revelations on the subject of code messages.

The Humbert Trial

Concerning the new charge brought against Mr. Humbert of having abused his office of senator by endeavoring to get government orders for Salmon aeroplane motors when he had been given shares in the company for which a consideration seemed to be expected, according to the suggestion of the prosecution, the Senate has now given its decision on the question of the raising of the parliamentary immunity in this new matter, to enable the case to be proceeded with. Mr. Millard submitted his report to the Senate in which he analyzed the facts produced by Lieutenant Mornet, the military investigator, and the two answers that Mr. Humbert had made to the accusations.

The report states that it was necessary that justice should be done, that Mr. Humbert recognized the fact while energetically protesting his innocence, that in effect he asked the Senate to vote for the prosecution and consequently that the commission should agree to the raising of the parliamentary immunity, that on the other hand he asked the commission to hear him make a statement on the subject, that the commission had not thought it advisable to acquiesce in this desire, that it had appeared that such a proceeding would be quite useless since it had only to decide on the question of the raising of the parliamentary immunity which Mr. Humbert himself had asked for, that what Mr. Humbert had a right to demand was that the case should be tried by the judges, and that that demand was granted. Upon this report the commission of the Senate duly raised the parliamentary immunity.

It would appear that some of these affairs may not be done with when the trials are at an end and the leading figures have been removed. There is a disturbing apprehension. The tragic affair of Miguel Almeyda, who loomed up at the beginning of all this series of treason cases, and whose connection with the Bonnet Rouge gang will still be remembered, is revived by his widow who, acting on behalf of her son, is again bringing up the whole question of the circumstances in which the Almeyda tragedy was enacted in the prison infirmary at Fresnes in August, 1917. Despite official reports it could not be said that the public are satisfied about the manner in which Almeyda is supposed to have passed away. There is something very bad about the business, Mr. Albert Mornet has been making a deep investigation into the whole affair, and demands that the whole business shall be threshed out by public trial, and the widow formulates her demand with the suggestion that certain unnamed persons high up in the political world had an interest in removing her husband in order to prevent him from making revelations of a political character that would have been highly damaging to them.

WORK OF RIVER TYNE COMMISSION

Commissioners Devote Their Time
to Improving and Maintaining
England's Noted River

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, England.—On July 15, 1850, the charter of the River Tyne Improvement Commission received royal assent, and on Nov. 9 of that year the first election of commissioners was held, when George Thomas Dunn was elected chairman.

This body of public men is responsible for the improvement, progress, and maintenance of one of England's most important rivers, and its constitution insures the representation of all interests.

The corporations of Newcastle, Gateshead, Tynemouth, South Shields, and Jarrow elect their own representatives, and the interests of ship owners, colliery owners, and traders are watched by their respective representatives.

Looking down the list of commissioners for the year 1918-19 one finds the names of men, not only well known on the Tyne side, but throughout the business world. From the chairman, Arthur Scholefield, to the end of the list, they are men who represent business acumen and integrity of purpose.

What are the duties of these men, most of them busy men, who give their time and experience for the benefit of those who are to follow them? From

the sea entrance to the builders' yards up river, a navigable channel must be maintained for such Leviathans as the R. M. S. Mauretania and H. M. S. Lord Nelson, both built on the banks of the Tyne.

Constant Watching

The massive piers at the entrance call for constant attention, and careful watching against the onslaught of the northeast gales that sweep the coast, burying the piers from sight as the great waves break against them, throwing a seething mass of spume high into the air, and falling back on to the masonry and into the less turbulent waters of the harbor.

In the harbor the ever-shifting sands, with ebb and flow of tide, must be watched and dredged, and in the upper reaches where coal staiths are situated to serve the great coal fields of Durham and Northumberland, the berths must be kept clear of silt—brought down in thousands of tons during seasons of flood—to insure the safety of steamers proceeding there to load their cargoes.

The dredging activities have brought to light many interesting relics of the early Tyne's past history. As recently as 1902 a Roman altar was found embedded in some masonry in the river bed at Newcastle, and again in 1903 a Roman tablet from near the same spot. Old muzzle-loading cannon and mortars are amongst the relics.

The river must be kept buoyed and well lighted, for the safe passage of vessels by day and night. Tide gauges must be corrected and clearly marked to be visible to pilots in charge of the navigation. Not infrequently, as a result of collision, river craft or steamers are sunk in the fairway, and this entails prompt and effective measures to remove the obstruction.

On noticing the huge vessels lying at the fitting-out yards, one wonders how they are safely water-borne into such a comparatively narrow waterway, and although much is due to the skill of the shipbuilder, the launching could not be effected with such extraordinary immunity from accidents, if it were not for the hearty cooperation of the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners.

The commissioners have much valuable

property to maintain in an efficient condition to meet the growing demands for the quicker handling of steamers, for, in times of low freights, the speed makes the difference between loss or profit on the voyage, and the ship owner is well informed as to which ports offer the best conditions.

Train Ferry Service

Amongst other propositions a train ferry service to Norway and Sweden is under consideration. The cross river ferry service is important, for there is no bridge across the river till Newcastle is reached, some 10 miles from the sea entrance, and a continual stream of passengers and vehicles from one side to another on the lower reaches of the river calls for an efficient service.

The Swing Bridge forms an important link between Newcastle and Gateshead, and when constructed in 1876 was an undertaking of no mean importance. Some idea of the growth of the river traffic may be gained by the fact that in 1877 the bridge was swung open 284 times to let vessels through, and in 1914 no less than 7214 times. Farseeing as the commissioners had been when designing the bridge, the battleships of Elswick fame outgrew the width of the bridge entrance, and are now constructed at the new yard below the bridge.

There are large possibilities in the future development of the Tyne. Land on the river banks is still available for factories, and although it is frequently said that, unless the River Tyne Improvement Commission and other bodies interested put forth a still greater effort, the River Tyne will capture much of the trade of the Tyne, the impression of those best qualified to speak on the subject is that there is ample room for the growth of both the Tyne and Tees.

A recent report from the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce on new industries draws attention to the great facilities offered by the navigable condition of the river, an inducement of great import when cheap transit is requisite. Still another very important industry, the making or marring of which rested with the commissioners, is the fishing industry.

FRANCE'S SHARE IN TANGIER RAILWAY

French Official Says France,
With Free Hand, Could
Transform Morocco Soon

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—Mr. Henri Labrousse, deputy of the Gironde and member of the commission on colonial affairs, has continued, in the *Annales Coloniales*, his remarks on Moroccan railways. He begins by saying that, if France were given a free hand, she would transform the country in a few years. The various international treaties had had a paralyzing effect on her policy. It was apparent, he continues, to the earlier French settlers that the necessity for easy communication with the interior was of primary importance in commercial considerations. But, by whom were the railways to be built? By the Act of Algéciras, French control alone was impossible. Without doubt, as Mr. Baudin remarked to the Senate when touching upon the Franco-German accord of Nov. 4, 1911, the stipulations of the Act of Algéciras, as well as the accord of 1911, were intended to be merely provisional, but such might well become of a lasting nature.

French Concession to Germany

In 1909 France made the great concession of allowing Germany to participate in the construction to the extent of 30 per cent. In the treaty just referred to—that of 1911—the control of the public works was given to a commission composed of Shereffian delegates, six delegates from the corps diplomatique, and one delegate from the Sanitary Council. Funds for the administration of such were provided by a special custom surtax of 2½ per cent ad valorem. These were to be used for certain purposes alone apart from railway construction, so that in order to undertake the latter operation, the French protectorate had to raise a special loan. The French were also hampered by the fact that all contracts had to be put up for public tender, and were open to the subjects

of the other powers. The consequence of this was that all these formalities and restrictions caused endless delays and difficulties and it was with the object of removing these that General Lyautey protested with so much vigor in 1914, and again in 1917, to the director-general of public works, Mr. Delure.

Tangier-Fez Railway

In regard to the Tangier-Fez Railway these difficulties were considerably enhanced by the fact that the line had to cross the Spanish zone, and Spanish engineers had to be consulted in the matter. An arrangement was finally arrived at in 1914, when, owing to the outbreak of the war, France was released from her obligation to Germany of subordinating all railway construction to that of the Tangier-Fez line. From thence, it was open to France to proceed with the various Shereffian lines. The narrow gauge line connecting Rabat with Casablanca, Taza, and other strategic points, at first reserved for military purposes, was opened up for public use at this time. The effect of this was simply wonderful; and the line at once became of supreme importance from an economical point of view. Transport by camel, costing 200 to 300 francs the ton at once fell to 125 and even 100 francs the ton, without speaking of the increased security insured by the railway. In 1917, the French Parliament approved of a project for Morocco embracing some 1080 kilometers including 210 for the Tangier-Fez line. "These would unite," so it was stated, "the large Moroccan centers, bringing into communication the rich regions of the interior, and also uniting Tunis with Casablanca, thus forming a continuous line across our possessions in North Africa."

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The faculty of the Hartford theological seminary has awarded the William Thompson Fellowship for graduate study to Moses Bailey of Portland, Maine, a senior.



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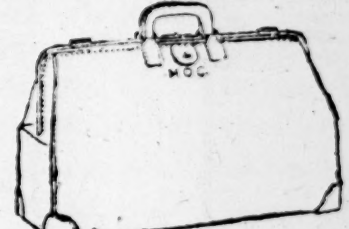
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done—without reference to
what you have not.

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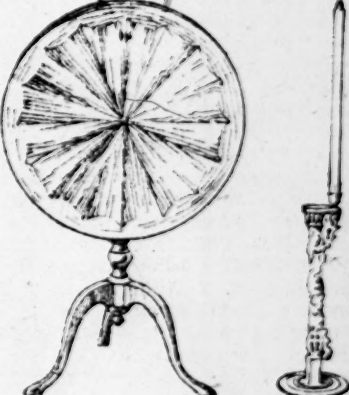
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CARLISTS' COMEDY AND DON JAIME

After Living in Austria During War, Pretender Is Disposed to Organize Carlists on Pro-French and Anti-German Lines

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It is said that the wrangle in the Carlisle or Jaimeist Party is the only bright thing in the newspapers whose difficult duty it is just now to dole out pages and pages unending about strikes, food difficulties, and increasing gravity of home and international politics. Certainly the Carlisle comedy continues to be highly entertaining. Here we have the Pretender, Don Jaime, just back again to his favorite Paris from Austria, where he was supposed to be a prisoner (though some are now saying that there was not much prisoner about it) feeling very vigorous and disposed to set about the reorganization of his party in Spain on strong pro-French and anti-German lines, France having won the war and Germany being beaten.

Once Pro-German

A strong section of the Carlisle in Spain, headed by Mr. Vasquez de Mella, declare that there is the closest possible connection between the latter circumstance and the former, and that while the result of the war was in doubt Don Jaime quite approved of the strong pro-German attitude displayed by his supporters in Spain and the party organ, *El Correo Español*, which in a public letter he has now roundly condemned, saying that by this policy they had betrayed the cause, and he is very indignant.

There seems to be plenty of evidence to show that really Don Jaime supported everybody, and was playing the waiting game. His secretary, in Paris all the time, kept the pro-Allies flag flying on his behalf, and he himself in Austria occasionally breathed words of something much like sympathy with the Central Powers in his letters to Carlisle correspondents far away. Meanwhile tales were in circulation of the horrible sufferings he endured at the hands of the Austrian authorities while held prisoner there, but there seems to be not the slightest doubt that these were exaggerated. He occasionally dined with the Emperor Carl and the Empress. While this pretty quarrel is going on and becoming more intense and irreparable, Don Jaime endeavors to set up new political machinery of his own and to secure possession of *El Correo Español*, while the followers of Mella, who are not few, declare that they will continue on their old way, but will renounce Don Jaime, and how a Pretender Party without its Pretender will prevail is a question to which no authority has yet been able to give a satisfactory answer.

A Carlisle Editor

Don Jaime anyhow has established his own editor in the editorial chair of *El Correo Español*, and, after his first grand manifesto, already quoted in *The Christian Science Monitor*, has now launched another addressed to his "dear Jaimeists." He opens this new document with the observation that only a few days ago, when he had scarcely recovered his liberty of language, of which he had been deprived during more than three years of enforced residence in Austria, he addressed his greetings and manifested his confidence in them. He goes on to say that he becomes aware with the utmost displeasure that there are some who try to discount the quality of his words and to deprive them of their meaning. It was undeniable that, upon the outbreak of the war, the most elementary prudence made it necessary for all Spaniards worthy of the name to unite in a sentiment of true neutrality to keep their country free from the sad trials that beset the greater part of the European nations. To none of his adherents did he deny the right of thinking and feeling individually as appeared best to them. Neutrality of understanding and conscience were not ordained, but only that of action. But, as leader of "a great and glorious political combination," nobody could refuse him the right to impose upon it, as an operative body, the duty of not inclining toward the support of either of the contending groups. But, the fact that, acting as guide to their Jaimeist press, *El Correo Español*, a daily newspaper exclusively belonging to himself (incidentally it may be remarked quite a number of people are claiming this property!) exaggerated and invented statements with the object of attracting all sympathy to the Central Empire, was such a public and notorious affair that he need not insist upon it.

It was no less evident, Don Jaime goes on, that this attitude demanded his energetic protest, so that all Jaimeists, for whom he felt the utmost affection and immense gratitude, who had been misled, should understand. The same sentiments animated him with regard to the regional juntas that had remained faithful to him so far and which for lack of direct contact with him did not know his instructions, which perhaps had never reached them. His desires, his aspirations, his ideals were intermingled with theirs. Let those so disposed try as they liked to snatch from his hands the sacrosanct banner of the Spanish (Roman) Catholicism-monarchical tradition; it had in him its legitimate representative. It would be criminal, as it would be puerile, to try to divide and to destroy a national force as powerful as that which they represented upon a simple question of conduct, which in no respect had anything to do with fundamentals, when of the conduct of those who recognized him as leader, he was in all respects the only competent judge.

As a beginning to the reorganization

which he proposed to set about, he proceeds to state that he declares the central junta reestablished according to his letter to his friend, Feliu, in November, 1912, to be now dissolved, he himself assuming supreme direction, designating as his general political secretary in Spain, pending the adoption of a definite resolution in the matter, Mr. Pascual Comin of Zaragoza, through whom he would communicate his instructions, and to whom members of the party could henceforth direct the expressions of view that they wished to bring to his attention.

Safe in Biarritz

This letter is dated not from Paris, but from Biarritz where Don Jaime is for the present in sight of the tail of the Pyrenees, on the other side of which is the land he would rule. It was very well understood at this time that Mr. Vasquez de Mella was preparing a hot reply to his chief, or his late chief, as he has now to be called, and as a preliminary to this a series of extracts from letters sent by Don Jaime to him were published. As to *El Correo Español*, the statement went round that in addition to what Don Jaime had already said, he had now sent a letter stating that the newspaper had been his property from the time of his father, who left it to him in his will, that he himself had borne all the expenses of it, and that Mr. Vasquez de Mella had not spent a single peseta on the paper.

We hear that Don Pascual Comin, having in the letter just quoted been nominated Jaimeist secretary-general in Spain, has already left his headquarters for Madrid and will hurry on to Biarritz to see Don Jaime as soon as possible. He has received a telegram from him. The split that has taken place in the party has caused the greatest perturbation in provincial Jaimeist circles. There is a natural disposition to do what Don Jaime tells them; because if they do not they hardly know where they are as Jaimeists; but on the other hand there is a fairly general feeling, sometimes expressed as delicately as possible, that their chief has been acting rather too masterfully and that Vasquez de Mella after all has some cause of complaint. However, where provincial sections do not openly advise their communities to hold on to Don Jaime, they counsel doing nothing and taking no sides until the matter is better understood and a general policy declared by the party. At Pamplona there is a society of traditionalists formed of persons who have been expelled from the Jaimeist Party, and this community has decided to declare publicly that it is on the side of Don Jaime "because every good soldier ought to rally to the flag in time of danger, and because in his manifesto Don Jaime did not attack the party." This body, moreover, has sent a telegram to Mr. Vasquez de Mella telling him that he ought to salute Don Jaime. It forwarded its resolutions to the local newspaper, *El Pensamiento Navarro*, asking for publication, but the editor has not yet complied.

Carlisle in Catalonia

The Pretender Party in Catalonia is evidently in a peculiar position in this matter, since Catalonia, as is known, is trying to get rid of rule by the present Spanish Government and is more than half disposed to have as little as possible to do with kings, no matter what may be their origin and complexion. The Catalan regional Jaimeist junta has just had a meeting to consider the question, and has passed a resolution to the effect that, having regard to the circumstances through which the country is passing, all Catalan traditionalists are recommended to maintain absolute unity of criterion and discipline and to abstain from giving expression to opinions which might cause divergences until the authorities have fixed the standard of conduct to be adopted. At the same time the Catalan Jaimeist regional leader, the Duke de Solferino, has issued a manifesto in much the same sense, appealing to the Jaimeist societies of all descriptions not to pass resolutions on the political conduct of the party at present, nor to give publicity to their views without first obtaining the consent of the authorities. At Valladolid there are great dissensions among the Jaimeists, and the regional leader has addressed a manifesto to the party asking the members to refrain from every kind of comment on the situation until it clears up.

Newspaper Opposition

Among the newspapers which show themselves against Don Jaime is *El Siglo Futuro* which, referring to the second manifesto of the Pretender, says that the dissolution of the central junta involves a censure on its conduct. The paper thinks, however, that this junta has the adhesion of the majority of the party, and says that it is to be expected that this majority will go on defending traditionalist ideals, because the legitimist question is a merely accidental circumstance. It adds that Don Jaime contradicts himself in his letter, for while he recognizes the right of individuals to think as they please, he tries to impose his own views upon them, and it remarks that the Germanophilism about which there is so much complaint did nothing else than maintain neutrality.

WAR VETERANS AND SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Great War Veterans at the closing session of their convention passed a resolution demanding that women be given the same political status as naturalized male Canadian citizens, with the right to sit in federal and provincial parliaments. When the matter was introduced to the convention it received the hearty support of all the delegates, who asserted that such recognition was due the women of Canada for the valiant services performed throughout the period of the Great War. The resolution will be forwarded to Ottawa at once.

BEHIND INDIA'S REFORM MOVEMENT

Sir Rowland Wilson Sketches Careers of Modern Reformers of India Who Advocated the Claims of Their Country

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the previous article, containing an extract from a lecture delivered by Sir Rowland Wilson on Modern Indian Reformers, he sketched the careers of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Ananda Mohun Bose. The third example of the modern Indian reformer, Romesh Chandra Dutt (1848-1909), was practically a contemporary of A. M. Bose, Sir Rowland Wilson said. Like Mr. Bose, he was a Bengali of the upper middle class, his father being a government official of good standing, who shared the love of literature which characterized the family generally. His uncle and guardian, Shorree Chandra Dutt, was a writer of some distinction, and the young poetess, Toru Dutt, was a distant cousin. At 19 he came to England, in company with two young friends, to compete for the Indian Civil Service. All three were successful, and two of them rose to high distinction in that service.

Hard-Working Students

The third, Surendranath Banerjee, became no less distinguished, but not in the government service. Dismissed for an irregularity which, as is now generally admitted, should have been more leniently dealt with, he carved out a different career for himself as teacher and as journalist, and as one of the ablest teachers of the moderate reform party. This is what Prof. Henry Morley, their teacher in English literature, wrote of the trio: "They came to this country well-educated, were liberal of mind, most friendly to England, amiable, upright and indefatigable hard-workers, men of character and general attainment, answering to the best class of English students. They worked steadily for at least 12, usually 14, 15, or 16 hours a day, as men well might who were staking as much as they were staking on success in the required examination. It was against their coming that they must break caste, oppose religious prejudices of their friends, cut themselves off in many things from their own people, travel 4000 miles, and maintain themselves alone in a strange country, for the chance—which experience declared to be a bad chance—of beating two or three hundred Englishmen on their own ground in their own subjects of study."

Short as were Dutt's holidays, he managed to see a good deal of the British Isles, including Ireland, and something of the Continent, before he went home. He watched with keen sympathy the general election of 1868, which gave Gladstone his first premiership, and never lost his interest in the fortunes of the Liberal Party, with which he identified, perhaps too unreservedly, the prospects of Indian reform. Like A. M. Bose, he came back with a love for England, English literature, and English conceptions of politics, only second, though certainly at a long interval, to his love for his native Bengal, destined soon to expand into a love for India as a whole, and a passionate desire to achieve its unity.

Anglo-Indian Prejudice

His career in the Indian Civil Service, 1871 to 1897, was an unqualified success. The very few Indians who at this period entered the superior service by the door of open competition were naturally the objects of keen, not to say jealous, observation. Anglo-Indians generally, with a few noble exceptions, were inclined to catch at any excuse for keeping them out. First it was said that competitive examination was only good where, as among English public school men, the physical and moral qualifications for rule might be presumed, and that Indians lacking in these qualities might out the really superior Englishman through sheer power of memory and capacity for cram. Thus, when the first Indian admitted had proved beyond dispute his competence for judicial work, it was urged that his countrymen should be confined to that line, and should be discouraged from attempting the more arduous executive line. It was this last presumption that Romesh Dutt once for all disposed of.

In the various districts to which he was appointed, one of them full of Europeans, he not only came up to, but considerably exceeded the average standard of efficiency; worked well with his colleagues, satisfied his superiors, maintained peace and order with the minimum of friction, and gained in quite an exceptional degree the confidence and affection of the peasantry. From district officer he rose to be divisional commissioner, with no less satisfactory results, and it was generally anticipated that he would rise yet higher. But, not long after he had completed the 25 years that entitled him to a pension, he decided to retire and devote himself to the same hard and thankless task in which Dadabhai Naoroji and A. M. Bose had preceded him, of public agitation, both in England and in India, for what he deemed to be the just claims of his countrymen.

Ex-Official Unmuzzled

One may easily imagine that a former official unmuzzled, of ripe experience and indisputably good record, would prove even a more formidable antagonist to the vested interests ar-

rayed against him than either a man of business like Mr. Naoroji or a religious fervor and appealing eloquence of the last named, he had the same charm of transparent sincerity and sweet reasonableness, and was a master of lucid exposition, especially in the field of economics. He had also a considerable and growing literary reputation in two languages, and in at least three different lines, as historian, novelist and versifier.

The culminating point in his seven years' work as an agitator was his presidential address at the Indian National Congress of December, 1899, at Lucknow. Its conspicuous moderation, sanity and practicability were generally acknowledged and did much to shatter another favorite Anglo-Indian prejudice, to the effect that these congresses were mere occasions for scatterbrained, windy and more or less disloyal spouting. But the publication of his book on "Famines in India" and the public controversy with Lord Curzon arising out of it were also notable features. His larger work, "Economic History of India," comes also within this period.

From August, 1904, to November, 1909, Dutt was again in official harness, but under very different conditions. On the invitation of the young and progressive Gaekwar of Baroda, he took charge of the finances of that state, the second largest in India. Once more he had the satisfaction of disappointing the prophets of failure. It was thought and said in effect, "Here is a man who has been posing for years as a champion of the impoverished peasantry of British India, and denouncing the British Government for excessive and capricious exactions of land revenue. Will he practise what he preaches now that he is himself the responsible authority?" Besides other important reforms on the lines that he had constantly advocated for British India, he succeeded, with the support of the Gaekwar, in throwing upon the richer classes something like their fair share of the burden of taxation, and so rendering it possible to secure fair rents and fixity of tenure for the small cultivators.

But all this time he was eagerly looking forward to quite another employment for his closing years. His ruling ambition had always been literary, rather than political, but he deemed himself justified in pursuing it without distraction. He had, therefore, arranged to retire from the Gaekwar's service in the summer of 1911, and to settle down in some country place with his wife and family, but it was not to be. "All through life," remarks his biographer, "he had pleaded for the unity of India, and no more incontrovertible proof of that growing unity could be found than that he, son of humble Bengali parents (the adjective is hardly accurate) should receive from all classes of the community—nobles and commoners, merchants and husbandmen, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Parsees—spontaneous homage to his character."

LONDON ELECTIONS FOR COUNTY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The London County Council elections in March failed to make more than a ripple on the sea of public interest, considering the fact that they are the first elections of the kind that have taken place during the last six years, but they nevertheless were indicative of the trend of the times. The importance of industrial and labor matters was reflected in the result, for Labor gained a sufficient number of seats to make them a definite party with a voice that can in future be heard in the County Hall at Westminster. The third feature of the election was the increased number of women candidates who gained seats, not only as members of a party and as sponsors of a well-defined program, but also, in one case, in an independent capacity.

The electorate for the area covered by the London County Council is now roughly 1,600,000, of whom about half are women, but the number of votes, 285,673, represented a very small percentage of the total, in fact less than 20 per cent, as compared with over 50 per cent in 1913. As already cabled to *The Christian Science Monitor*, of the three parties who appealed to the electorate for the privilege of having a voice in the affairs of the capital of the Empire during the important period of reconstruction, the Municipal Reformers obtained 68 seats, the Progressives 40, and the Labor Party 15. In addition, Mrs. Lamartine Yates was returned for Lambeth (North) as an independent candidate. As compared with the last election, which took place in 1913, the Municipal Reformers have gained one seat, while the Progressives have lost 10. The Labor Party as such was only represented by one member, though other Labor members sat as Progressives. Their gain is therefore a great step forward for the party, and though they did not gain the seats they anticipated, they claim that their supporters showed a much more active interest in the election than the average voter. Fourteen women candidates offered themselves for election and of this number eight were successful.

GLASGOW'S FIRST NATIONAL KITCHEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—During the war, owing to the scarcity and high cost of food, the government decided to promote national kitchens, primarily in the east end of London, in order to give opportunities of obtaining good, well-cooked food at prices very little above actual cost. These kitchens were established under the Ministry of Food, and municipalities

were asked to create national kitchens and restaurants, fitted up with the latest appliances to give the best results in cooking. Glasgow has been backward in tackling the question, owing to the reluctance of the Food Control Committee to take the matter up.

The national kitchens have been so successful in many places that they are being continued and extended; and intimation was received from the government to take the matter up and go ahead with it in Glasgow. Baillie Stewart, who supplied a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* with information in regard to the subject, is Convener of the Corporation Committee for National Kitchens. The first of these kitchens has just been opened in Glasgow, and as the aim is not only to provide food but to raise the standard of living, the tables will be covered with white tablecloths, and decorated with flowers, and tastefully set out. The scheme will be educative in other ways; the menus will be as

varied as possible, and will thus extend the knowledge of wholesome food. The equipment will provide 2,000 portions, and it is calculated that 1,400-1,500 portions will make the business a financial success. Meals will be served from 12:30 to 3, and from 4 to 7. The prices of the dishes will be the lowest possible and will only vary a little according to market fluctuations. The cooks are all trained, and the lady supervisor has had much experience in the management of canteens. In running the national kitchens it has been generally found that the combined restaurant and carrying-out trade is best, as with the restaurant a regular clientele is established.

The kitchen is in no sense a charity, but has been started on account of difficulties in regard to fuel and also the standard of supplies of food. It is anticipated that there will be a great increase in eating out, and thus much labor in the preparation of food will be saved in the home.

HARM IN PEACE DELAY SEEN BY G. W. PERKINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That peace with Germany should have been made as soon as possible after the signing of the armistice, when her people were in a somewhat more humble frame of mind than they are today, that Germany does not feel that she has been whipped, and that the feeling that the war has been a draw, is growing among her people and seems leading to further complications and trouble, was stated by George W. Perkins, who has just returned from a visit to France and Germany in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Perkins said also that the people of France fully expect Germany to be compelled to pay the entire cost of the war. If this is not done, he fears there will be strong protest.

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WELCOME HOME OF YANKEE DIVISION

Soldiers of Twenty-Sixth Given Enthusiastic Reception in Boston Parade — A New England Patriotic Reunion

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It was not so much a parade as a reunion, the march of the New England overseas soldiers through Boston yesterday. There was eager and fervent greeting from the lanes of massed friends and relatives on both sides of the route; there was a happy homecoming for the helmeted men who swung, 20,000 strong, over the five miles of pavement lined with cheering, flag-waving, streamer-throwing, confetti-spraying men and women and children. Probably there was not one among the scores of thousands of spectators who had not a first-name acquaintance at least with some one of the marchers. From every quarter came cries of greeting, shrill above the tumult of sound; and in response to the cries there broke through the wall of discipline answering smiles or waves of recognition.

The welcome to the twenty-sixth (Yankee) division was official as well as personal. On the reviewing stand of the State House were Benedict Crowell, Assistant United States Secretary of War, and the governors of all the six New England states. On the Tremont Street Mall of the Common was the reviewing stand of Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and the City Council. But even at these stations of official dignity the friendly wave and the welcoming smile often interrupted the stiff, formal salute.

Concentrated New England

It is the custom in speaking of a parade or a meeting or other event of any magnitude in Boston to refer to the alleged reserve and coldness of the city and to say that it was maintained, well or poorly. If Boston's reputation for coldness depended on its behavior yesterday an observer would have concluded that the city had been malign. The crowd was more like a New York crowd than any other that the city has ever seen. The New York crowd bubbles by nature, perhaps because it contains so comparatively few New Yorkers at any given time. The Washington crowd is impassive, probably because it is drawn from so many sources and has so little community consciousness. The average Boston assemblage is rather reserved—it may be that Boston rather likes it to be so. But this crowd of yesterday was no Boston crowd. It was concentrated New England, with everybody at home, welcoming men who belonged.

The din began even before the big guns sounded the starting signal. Every noise-making contrivance wrought by the ingenuity of man rivaled the human voice in making difficult the most limited conversation. In Beacon Street, where the march began, the detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic gave first occasion for the tribute of applause. From behind the State House they marched, few but firm of step, down Beacon Hill and north to their stand, the Court of Veterans, at Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenue. Upholders of liberty afoot within their own land, they formed a fitting and honored vanguard for the soldiers of today, returned from foreign fields, whither they had been taken on the same errand and in the same cause, but this time world-wide.

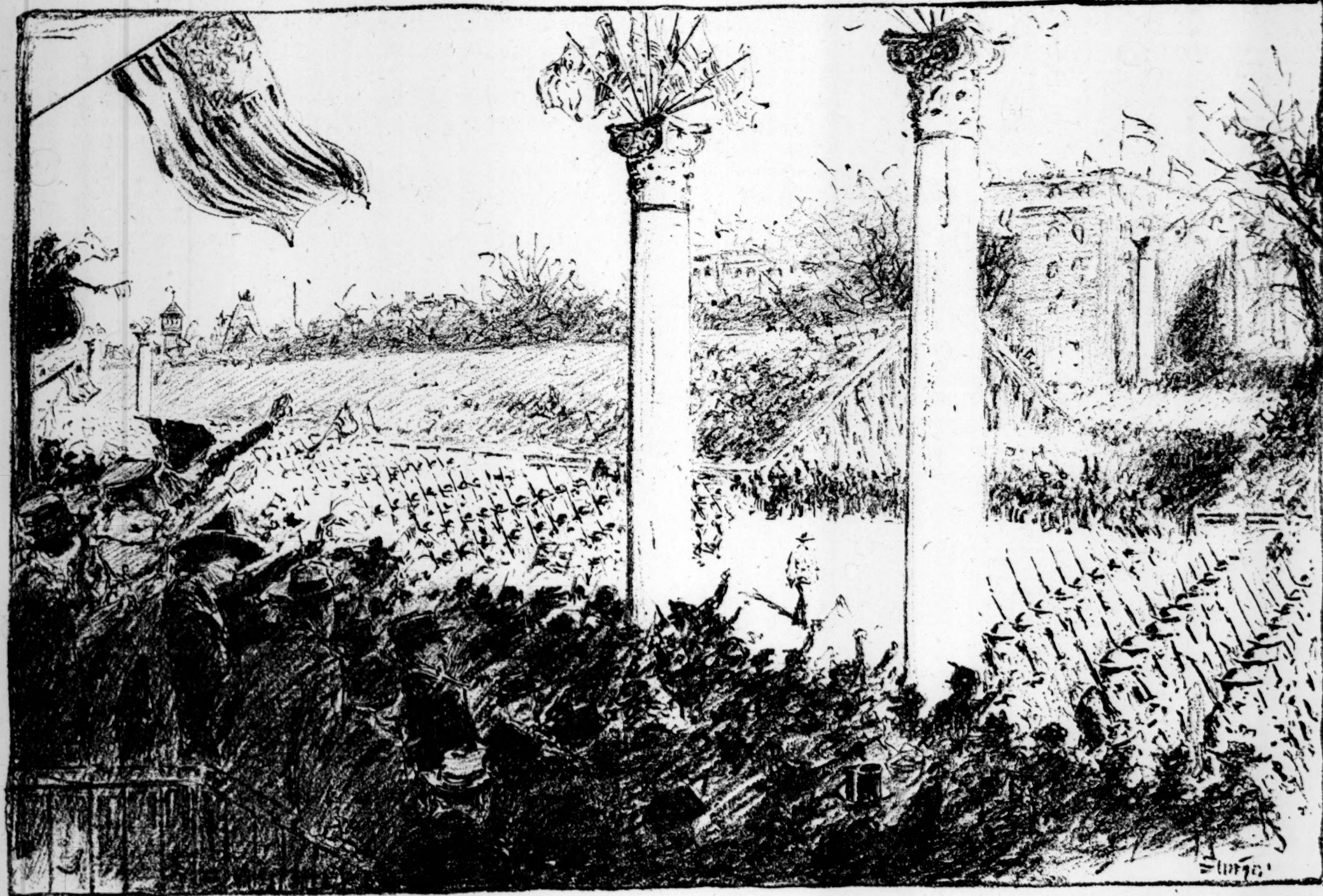
Ovation Continuous

Then the twenty-sixth. Up the hill they tramped, strong and straight, heads up, faces alight, led by their former commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, now in command of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army. The ovation was continuous. It was directed at General Edwards and at the last private in the last line. It was also universal. It swelled from the Governor's stand and from the grandstands behind it and beside it. It boomed from the masses packed tight in the space between curb and fence or wall. It ruffled from windows and from roof-tops. It trickled down from the branches of the trees on the Common, where perched the small boy, whose day it was, like all such days. He was there, in the trees, on lamp-posts, in the windows of partly demolished buildings and of new office structures; along the line of march, in his Boy Scout uniform, helping keep the street clear; in the lines themselves, bringing up the rear with the aid of indulgent mounted police.

Crowd and Parades Pleased

The crowd liked everything. It liked General Edwards and his new horse, just presented to him by admirers. It could not do enough to prove the warmth of its gladness at the sight of the many wounded men, pale but smiling, who were carried, wrapped in blankets, in automobiles driven by members of the women's motor corps from all over the New England states. It liked the officers of high and low degree who led the long lines of battalions following the motor cars. It liked the stalwart men in the "tin hats" and light marching regalia. It liked the horses, and the French police dogs and the bulldogs, with their blankets decorated with honors, and service stripes and wound stripes.

The "boys," so far as one is authorized by their outward aspect to speak for them, liked everything, too. They seemed to like the thoroughness of the preparations made for their reception: the flags and banners of all the allied nations and component parts of allied nations, which flapped above them all the way through the Avenue "Victorious" in Tremont Street, and along Boylston Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue and Columbus Avenue. They must have liked the bands, both marching and lining the route. They



The twenty-sixth division ascending and descending Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, past the long, crowded grand stands

patently liked the ministrations of the women war workers and actresses and dancers of fame who kept them supplied with confections. They could not fail to like the people, for they were their own people.

Noisy Greetings

The style of the greetings differed but slightly along the route. Downtown, where it seemed as if the entire population of New England had elected to pack itself into two or three streets, until people were forced forward so far that they bent the restraining ropes well into the street and taxed the strength and the patience of the officers on guard, the plaudits were noisier—or perhaps the ways were narrower merely. Uptown, on the steps of houses and clubs in Commonwealth Avenue, men and women appeared to be politely smiling and bowing, but the noise was nearly as great. On both sides, and downtown, at every point, in fact, stood men and women who could not conceal their pride and happiness, and boys and girls whose joy could not be half expressed by all the shouting and tooting and dancing they could squeeze into the afternoon. There were supposed to be cheer leaders at various points. And there were, but they didn't work very hard, after all. In most places their tasks were taken over by volunteers—here a gray-haired man, here a Boy Scout, there a girl. Besides, everybody cheered most of the time, anyhow, and there was no occasion for organized cheering. It wasn't a game that had to be won; it was a big "Hello" to members of the family.

Significance of the Event

Such was the obvious look of the parade of the Yankee Division. One could not but try to find behind the clamorous greeting and the glad homecoming the significance of the return and imminent disbanding of the armed forces of this democratic nation. No one, of course, who watched the powerful lines swing past could be apprehensive for the safety of the country, when such an army could be built from the walks of civil life—when he viewed the alignment of the ranks, the firmness of the stride and the evident competence of these men. As General Edwards frequently called out from his stand, after he had left the line, to the officer leading a unit, "Tell 'em they look fine." They certainly did. But in the very fact that the General used the informal expression is its greatest significance, perhaps. Everything was there for the military machine; everything, except the thought of it.

Smiles and Camaraderie

The war was one not of armies, but of nations, we are told. Nothing could be clearer. That probably is why there was nothing yesterday to indicate any possibility for the future of a military machine in the United States, if the New England troops are typical of the nation's forces. The very generals were addressed by their first names and responded with smiles. The fundamental of the organization seemed to be the smile. Not a unit passed General Edwards without his admonition, "Don't forget to smile!" When there was a halt, he asked a sergeant, "Have you stopped smiling since I left you in France?" "No sir," came the prompt reply, with the smile that proved he meant it. "You look very handsome, captain," was the general's greeting to an officer. "Thank you, sir," replied the embarrassed captain; but he smiled, and everybody smiled. There was a personal salutation for every commander of a unit,

and as many personal greetings to the ranks as time would permit.

The camaraderie between the men and their commander was shown even more clearly when the wounded drove past him. The general had a greeting for them all. "Where did you get it?" he would call to one; and, "Oh, yes, I remember," he would say as the answer came. Can one imagine one of Central Europe's former commanders-of-divisions exchanging banter with the ranks as they marched past?

Side-Line Scenes

Popular Enterprises of the Day—Showers of Goodies

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With such a multitude of people crowded upon the comparatively short sections of sidewalk that were free from observation stands along the line of march of the soldiers' parade in Boston, yesterday, there were many in the rear rows who were only too glad to obtain any kind of an elevation from which to see over the heads of those in front. So it was that certain men and boys were able to do a good business, just ahead of the procession, by selling boxes and crates or small chairs to people along the side lines. As soon as this demand was appreciated, men could be seen going along the line carrying or dragging anywhere from one to five or six boxes, selling them so readily at an original price of from 25 to 35 cents, that the market quotations jumped quickly to 50 cents or more.

This stimulated another line of business, namely the renting of stout articles of furniture that could be lifted out from a shop or a front room to the crowd line on the sidewalk. Privilege of standing room on a table or a chair was quickly snapped up and the renters got good returns.

Warmth Mats Welcome

The unwelcome chill of a north-westerly gale, which did its best to spoil Boston's reception for the homecoming soldiers, was responsible for other lines of small business amongst the spectators. By early afternoon it was clear that people did not enjoy waiting on the sidewalks if there was any possibility of getting into a shop or an entrance area or any other enclosure that promised a little warmth or shelter. This was a cue for men who could get hold of a supply of table mats of straw or fiber. These they heated at the nearest available radiator, and then went quickly amongst the crowd on the sidewalks, selling these mats, still warm, as foot rugs, providing a rather more grateful standing place than that offered by the chill pavements. People who felt that there were not mats enough to go round, eked out by buying a newspaper, which cost a good deal less and served about as well, although the warmth it offered could be at best only a matter of rhetoric.

Gifts of Candy and Fruit

Groups of enthusiasts at certain points along the route did their best to regale the marching men with fruit, candy and sandwiches. In some places these things were tossed from win-

dows just above the street level, and in spite of the best efforts of the soldiers, fell smashing upon the pavement, until the street at such points was littered with samples of various kinds of goodies, from chocolates and bonbons, through the small catalogue of package goods to oranges and bananas. The Yankees were not too nice to take advantage of this generosity, in spite of the fact their catching and holding were not by any means without errors. Chocolates that had touched the pavements were nevertheless good chocolates, so far as the soldier boys were concerned, and this in spite of the exclamation, "Why they're eating them!" of one astonished dame who witnessed a scramble as a box of first-rate chocolates broke and clattered out at the feet of a soldier during one of the brief halts for rest.

Material for Home Fires

All this small trading and freegiving added to the desolation after the parade had passed. The streets were in many many places a waste of blowing newspapers, bits of pasteboard boxes, not to mention packages of garbage here and there that would have been perfectly at home on the ashy surface of the city dump. In addition, there were the remains of great skeins of colored tissue paper, and in places where human pyramids of spectators had built themselves to lofty proportions, there remained clusters and heaps of wooden boxes which, as twilight came, were salvaged by thrifty youngsters, as welcome material with which to "keep the home fires burning."

Tributes of Governors

Praise for the Soldiers and Appreciation of Hospitality

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, the governors of the other New England states, and officials prominent in the public life of New England, reviewed the parade from the Governor's official reviewing stand at the State House.

Opposite the Governor's stand, west of the Shaw Memorial, several hundred Spanish War veterans were massed in a section reserved for them.

Opinions of the governors of New

England on the parade are expressed in the following statements:

Governor Coolidge, Massachusetts—A parade which will be historic in this Commonwealth has just been finished with great success. I desire to express my thanks to all those who have made it a success; first to the soldiers for their sacrifice in remaining in the service, and to all the civil authorities and the special committees which have cooperated so splendidly in every way. It was especially gratifying to have present the governors of the New England states and their guests. Their cooperation was very helpful in making the day complete. It should also be remembered that the city of Boston has extended every possible hospitality to the many guests who came here for the occasion. It has been an experience for the Commonwealth which will richly repay every expenditure of time and money that was necessary to bring it about.

Governor Clement, Vermont—It was fine and wonderfully impressive. The men certainly looked great and acquitted themselves fully as well as in the wonderful review at Camp Devens. Massachusetts has treated her neighboring states wonderfully well, and I am sure I speak for all Vermonters when I say that we are perfectly satisfied with the treatment given us in connection with the parade.

Governor Bartlett, New Hampshire—It was splendid; never have I seen troops so uniformly military in their bearing. The parade was a wonderful exemplification of the training the men have had, and spoke wonders for their ability to assimilate the instruction given them. Please say also that Massachusetts and Boston have treated us wonderfully.

Governor Mullen, Maine—The word "wonderful" tells the whole story. The arrangements were perfect, and they were carried out with a preciseness no one could have expected. No words of mine could possibly do justice to the boys—their marching spoke for them. They were great.

Governor Holcombe, Connecticut—It was very interesting and extremely good to me. They all looked good to me, and the Connecticut boys were certainly as good as any in the parade. We are proud of them and of every man in the Yankee Division, and we are grateful to Massachusetts, especially to Governor Coolidge, for the splendid manner in which the parade was handled.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS BURLESON ORDER

Federal Land Line Manager Reports Alleged Use of Wires by Postal Telegraph for the Dissemination of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With reference to the assertion that the Postmaster-General is applying the "gag rule" to employees in the telegraph service, the Wire Board stated yesterday that it was discovered some time ago that the deposed officials of the Postal Telegraph Company had, while they were operating those properties for the government, made use of the telegraph without payment, and of employees in the government service, for the circulation of propaganda to incite insubordination and to disorganize and obstruct government operation of the wire systems, and thereby impair the use of the wire service to the public.

The instructions issued forbid the use of the telegraph for this purpose without payment, and the consumption of time of employees in the government service during regular hours of business, in the circulation of propaganda to hinder the service. The distribution of the Postal Telegraph magazine through the telegraph offices and the use of the wires, without payment for this purpose, were prohibited.

In a report to the Postmaster-General on this subject, A. F. Adams, federal manager of the Land Line operations, states: "The Postal Magazine is, and for some time past, has been used to carry on a propaganda to reflect the views of the Mackay com-

panies, and was not being used in connection with the operation of the Postal system on government account. "I found the wires of the Postal Telegraph system were being used in violation of the long-established operating rules of this system, for the distribution to employees and the public of propaganda directed against government control and government operation of wire companies. The Postal Telegraph system operating organization also was being used for the same purpose. I considered that such use of the wires in violation of operating rules, and such use of the operating organization for the distribution of literature or propaganda of any kind in the interest of any person or corporation, was improper and not within the scope of the work to be performed by a wire-operating organization under government control. I therefore directed the issuance, by General Manager Bruch, of the instructions.

"I call especially to your attention that this order forbids the distribution of literature or propaganda for or against government operation; and that the specific purpose of the order, as stated therein, was to forbid such free use of the system's wires and operating organizations, or the furnishing of any service which is not performed for any customer under established rules, and also to direct that in the future all messages must be handled strictly in accordance with the established traffic rules, operating rules, and regulations, so that all customers of the system will receive exactly the same service."

Criticisms Answered

Postmaster-General Assails Effort to Amend Postage Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Some of the opposition to his administration of the Post Office Department was declared by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, to be due to the desire of certain newspapers and periodicals to "flick from the postal revenue \$72,000,000 each year and impose that burden upon other users of the mail."

Mr. Burleson made this charge in a statement issued last night upon a reported discussion of the department at a meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City yesterday. He asserts he welcomes the test which is coming on an issue which, he says, has been faced by all his predecessors, and asks if he can be driven from office because of his stand. His statement is, in part, as follows:

"While this association is putting in the entire day talking about Mr. Burleson and his methods, the thoughts of certain selfish members thereof during that time will not be on Mr. Burleson's methods, or on desired improvements in the postal and wire service, but on their share of the \$72,000,000 they have been enjoying from an annual postal subsidy for many years, and as to how they may recover the part of which they were deprived by congressional action, and how to remove the danger of losing more of it. There may be little said by them about this legalized graft, but it will be uppermost in their minds just the same.

"It is now insisted that this issue be not obscured to deceive the American people. The real issue is whether certain newspapers and magazines shall continue to flick from the postal revenue \$72,000,000 each year and impose that burden upon other users of the mail. This presents a test. I welcome it. Can a Postmaster-General who has the courage to attack an evil denounced by many of his predecessors be driven from office because he will not acquiesce or aid in undoing any action that only partly remedied this evil. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the great Philadelphia editor, said, as Postmaster-General, that this subsidy was the one great overshadowing evil of the service, because it underlies and overtops all other reform and advance."

In discussing criticisms of the department's order regulating the transmission of certain matter over telegraph lines, he says the Postmaster-General never at any time directed the exclusion of any matter offered for transmission on the wires, but on the contrary has ordered that even libelous matter, as against him, shall not be refused.

"Good Sense," the Sensible Shoe



The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

"Good Sense" is a leader among sensible shoes and is held in favor by many people. The "Good Sense" shoe was designed by Coward over fifty years ago, and has grown in popularity ever since.

"Good Sense" is the comfort shoe, with plenty of space for the toes, conforming with the lines of the foot and gently clasping the heel and instep.

Made for men, women and children in the softest leathers.

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

IMPORT EMBARGO ORDERS DEFENDED

Edward N. Hurley, in Chicago,
Says European Governments
Are Justified in Course Taken
—New Trade Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"We should not complain about Great Britain, France, and Italy placing temporary restrictions on a number of commodities which they import," declared Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a speech at a banquet of the National Foreign Trade Convention here last night. "They are the best judges concerning what particular products they can do without during the present trying economic periods which they are going through," he said. "We hear a great deal these days about what is going to happen to American business when Great Britain and the other nations, supposed to have certain advantages over us, get into full swing. After three months studying the situation in Europe, I have not observed any outstanding advantage which they have over ourselves, either from the production point of view, or a labor point of view, or from the character of products manufactured."

"We do not worry much about flank movements from our foreign competitors. They will compete fairly. They understand now, better than ever before, the evil of unfair competition. Germany's commercial system reached the point where it became topheavy. It was hard to distinguish between Germany's commercial enterprises and Germany's government, and it is my belief that combinations between governments and business are almost as dangerous as combinations between church and state."

"The best way to get new business is not to undermine a competitor, but to create new markets and encourage increased demand. We have reached the point in our business where fair play is absolutely essential if there is to be continued freedom for American business initiative."

"Every market in the world is open to fair-dealing Americans who are able to reduce their cost of production. The American wage scale is right because it represents American efficiency and skill. So long as the American workman gives his best effort, he is fully entitled to the higher wages he receives."

"There is business enough for all. Some of the markets of the world have been barely touched. We can add those countries with such markets in increasing their own wealth, and their purchasing power, by increasing our trade with them."

The National Foreign Trade Convention discussed various phases of foreign commerce during the day. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and F. O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, in addition to Mr. Hurley, spoke last night.

TRANSPORTS BRING RETURNING TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York.—Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of the seventy-seventh division (New York selectives) returned from France yesterday on the Mt. Vernon with the distinguished service cross and the Croix de Guerre. The French decoration was awarded in recognition of his reconnaissance work with the seventy-seventh which he has commanded since Aug. 27. The Mt. Vernon brought 4369 more officers and men of the seventy-seventh division. Traveling as casuals were Brigadier-General Erwin B. Rabbitt, Albert J. Bowley and Thomas W. Darragh. The latter commanded the third infantry brigade of the second division.

On the battleship North Carolina returned 51 officers and 1443 men of the one hundred and sixty-seventh infantry, a Rainbow division unit of Alabama which fought through virtually every big American offensive and entered Germany with the army of occupation. Fifty-eight officers and 1407 men of the one hundred and sixty-seventh infantry arrived on the cruiser Montana. La Toussaine brought 389 casuals. The transport Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm brought 1669 troops, including a detachment of the one hundred and sixty-fifth infantry, formerly the old sixty-ninth of New York, the three hundred and thirty-first infantry band, twelfth and seventy-first base hospitals.

Troops at Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia.—The transport Rijndam arrived yesterday from France with 2826 officers and men, including 33 officers of the thirty-fifth division; a detachment of the fifty-sixth engineers, base hospital units 11, 25, 35, 41, and 47; two casual companies; medical detachment including 25 Red Cross nurses; and 19 officers and 815 men, sick and wounded, attended by 32 nurses.

MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS ARE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives on Thursday received from Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, a supplementary budget recommending additional expenditures requiring an appropriation of \$2,932,165.10, of which \$2,479,285.50 is for public improvements, which the Governor urges as a means of relieving the unemployment situation. "According to the suggestion that the commonwealth assist in relieving the unemployment situation during the coming season by making appropriations for public works," said Governor Coolidge, "I have directed the supervisor of administration to make studies

TREES POTENTIAL WIRELESS TOWERS

Tops Used as Stations by Army
Signal Service During the War
—Paper and Demonstration
by Major-General Squier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Discovery that every tree is a potential wireless tower was announced yesterday by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, revealing another war secret and telling the story of how, while hostilities were on shore and afloat, the United States Army with a string of stations using tree tops read messages from ships at sea and European radio stations.

Major-General Squier made his disclosure in a paper read before the Physical Society of America, meeting here at the United States Bureau of Standards. Afterward he took the members out into the woods near the bureau and demonstrated a portable field laboratory erected there for experiments in development of the discovery. He showed how nature's wireless tower was nothing more than a tall tree, preferably eucalyptus, with a small wire netting spread below and an insulated wire hanging from a spike driven near the top.

The paper, which discussed the phenomenon in technical detail, described how the officer began experiments in 1914 with a view to using growing trees as antennas. His attention was attracted to the subject by the discovery during army maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, California, that telegraph and telephone buzzers, inoperative with ordinary grounding because of the dry season and unusual character of the soil, became operative when connected with the trunk or roots of a tree.

Like the underground wireless developed for the navy by James H. Rogers, the tree top radio has been used with perfect results so far only in receiving, but also has been used successfully for transmission over short distances. Radio telephonic messages have been received through trees, transmitted by them into Washington and there transferred to the wire system.

"From the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil," said Major-General Squier, "it becomes a 'detector' and a 'receiver' of electromagnetic waves, and the marvelous properties of this receiver through agencies at present entirely unknown to us, are such as to vitalize the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. In the power of multiplying plant cells, it may, indeed, be called an incomparable amplifier."

"For our present purpose we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors and radiators of the long electromagnetic waves as used in the radio art."

"For our present purpose we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organized piece of living earth to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes."

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from its Canadian News Office.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec.—Macedonia College, the great teaching institution and experimental farm founded and endowed by Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, and affiliated with McGill University, is giving a special course in agriculture to soldiers who have served during the war. After the experience of a year or more, it was found that the regular two or four years' courses were not suitable for these men. The courses now provided are drawn up to suit their requirements as nearly as possible. They have been planned to extend over a period of three months. Many of the soldiers will avail themselves of a longer period in order to receive special instruction and practical work in whatever branch they desire. Some of the men live in the college residence as regular students while others come to the college daily. A number have shown a preference for greenhouse work, others again for gardening, poultry raising, bee keeping and other light branches.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Arguments in behalf of a great municipal convention hall for Chicago were made here yesterday before a legislative committee by prominent citizens.

STATUS OF CHINESE SUBJECTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Objection to recent legislation passed by the provincial Legislature, affecting the interests of the Chinese residents of the Province, is taken by Mr. Yuan-Shu-Wen, Chinese Consul-General of Canada, who has been here interviewing Attorney-General Farris on the subject. His visit has special significance in view of the recent legislative enactments being carried on in British Columbia against Chinese employed in various industries. The Consul-General claims that the status of the subjects of the Chinese Republic is being affected.

While here he attended a meeting of the city police commissioners, at which he discussed the affairs of the local Chinese colony. He voiced strong objection to the attitude of members of the City Council, which he held to be antagonistic to the Chinese, who, as citizens of an allied country, were being discriminated against, in his opinion. He spoke of recent charges that have been made of the prevalence of gambling in Chinatown here. "It was his desire," he said, "that the Chinese should obey the laws in every respect, and he promised to investigate and get in touch with the leading members of the colony and see what could be done to eliminate gambling conditions."

WORLD'S LARGEST ARSENAL PLANNED

TROY, New York.—Colonel Mettler of the Watervliet Arsenal announces that the government plans to convert the arsenal into the greatest plant of its kind in the world, with the expenditure of \$14,000,000 and the purchase of 35 additional acres of ground in Watervliet, eliminating several streets. The plant will be equipped for turning out 18-inch guns and will employ from 7000 to 9000 men.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY IN THE DOMINION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian Ranger, a cargo freighter of 8100 tons, built for the Canadian Government mercantile marine, was successfully launched from the yards of the Canadian Vickers Limited at Maisonneuve, Montreal, in the presence of a large gathering. The management announced that the Canadian Ranger is the fifth vessel to be launched in connection with the government shipbuilding program, and three of these have been constructed

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from its Canadian News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The success of city planning in Chicago is due in a large measure to the cultural development of the city, said Walter D. Moody, managing director of the Plan Commission, in discussing the subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This is true, Mr. Moody continued, because the successful promotion of city planning depends more upon the attitude of the individual citizen than upon the work of a few technical experts.

CHICAGO SUCCESS IN CITY PLANNING

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from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The success of city planning in Chicago is due in a large measure to the cultural development of the city, said Walter D. Moody, managing director of the Plan Commission, in discussing the subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This is true, Mr. Moody continued, because the successful promotion of city planning depends more upon the attitude of the individual citizen than upon the work of a few technical experts.

As a result of his work with the Chicago Plan Commission for a number of years, Mr. Moody has written a book, "What of the City?" in which his main point is that the individual citizen, with the power he exerts at the ballot box, is the real city planner. This is the reason, said Mr. Moody, for giving a great deal of space to the cultural side of Chicago in a book on city planning.

Chicago, continued Mr. Moody, has so long been looked upon as merely a commercial city, as a great marketing center, that one must know of its cultural side, its educational advantages, its development in art, literature,

INCREASE OF FARM TENANTS IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The number of farm tenants has increased 40 per cent in Kansas in the last 18 years. The number of acres farmed by tenants in this State has increased 80 per cent in the same period. Governor Allen has begun a campaign to eliminate the farm tenant as far as possible by providing state aid for those who wish to buy farms in this State and who will farm them. The last Legislature voted to submit to the people at the next election a constitutional amendment which will authorize the State to invest money in lands and sell them to farmers on easy terms and at low rates of interest.

BOND FOR ALLEGED SMUGGLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Frederic Andrew L'Houmeau of Pigeon Hill, St. Johns, Quebec, charged by the federal government with smuggling a Chinese over the border line and into the United States, and who, it is claimed, admits his guilt, has been released from Chittenden County Jail on the furnishing of \$700 cash bond by J. Edward Reeves of Burlington.

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from its Canadian News Office.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec.—Macedonia College, the great teaching institution and experimental farm founded and endowed by Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, and affiliated with McGill University, is giving a special course in agriculture to soldiers who have served during the war. After the experience of a year or more, it was found that the regular two or four years' courses were not suitable for these men. The courses now provided are drawn up to suit their requirements as nearly as possible. They have been planned to extend over a period of three months. Many of the soldiers will avail themselves of a longer period in order to receive special instruction and practical work in whatever branch they desire. Some of the men live in the college residence as regular students while others come to the college daily. A number have shown a preference for greenhouse work, others again for gardening, poultry raising, bee keeping and other light branches.

ARTIST IS SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Carle J. Blenner, an artist of New Haven, Connecticut, and New York City, has been selected by the committee of the alumni of the University of Vermont having charge of the Perkins portrait fund, of which Darwin P. Kingsley of New York City is chairman, to paint the portrait of George Henry Perkins, dean of the college of arts and sciences, acting president of the university, who in June will have completed his fiftieth consecutive year of service with the institution.

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GLORIFY THIS LITTLE BUTTON

FOR it isn't the little metal Button, but what it stands for. And sound business judgment, in addition to patriotism, urges investment in this "VICTORY" LIBERTY LOAN.

So buy a bond today, and wear your button FIRST.

At Any Bank—Cash or Installments

Liberty Loan Committee of New England

HERE'S YOUR PROGRAMME

Thousands of Years Ago, from "The Canary"—Fox-trot—Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra Introducing: Only in Dreams A-2696 85c

I Wonder Whether, from "Oh! My Dear"—Fox-trot—Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra Introducing: City of Dreams A-2697 85c

Spaniola—Fox-trot—Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra A-2699 85c

Sand Dunes—Oriental One-step—Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra A-2699 85c

Arabian Nights—Intermezzo One-step—Columbia Band A-6099 \$1.25

Peter Gink, Adapted from "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1—One-step, Columbia Band A-6098 \$1.25

The Rose of No Man's Land—Medley Waltz—Columbia Orchestra Introducing other popular hits A-6098 \$1.25

Till We Meet Again—Medley Waltz—Columbia Orchestra Introducing: (2) The Blue Bird

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from its Canadian News Office.

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POSTAL DEPARTMENT ORDERS PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Alleged complexities arising from the administration of the rails and wires by the United States Government, resulting in conflict of authority in numerous particulars between federal and state authorities, has prompted S. M. Wolfe, state Attorney-General, to make formal request of the United States Attorney-General for the calling together of a conference of attorneys-general from various states in the American Union, to be held immediately upon the return of President Wilson from Paris. The object of the conference, as set forth by Mr. Wolfe, would be to have the President direct that certain orders of the Postmaster-General be rescinded.

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CANADA'S PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

WINDSOR, Ontario.—American manufacturers, drawn to this side of the Detroit River by the 6½ per cent preferential tariff which Great Britain has put into effect to assist her dominions in the expansion of their overseas trade, are preparing to locate in various border municipalities, 60 or more United States companies being at present in negotiation with the Border Chamber of Commerce for factory and residential sites. It is estimated by local contractors that at least \$12,000,000 of American capital will be invested this summer in cities on the Ontario side.

GENERAL ALVAREZ EXECUTED

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—Gen. Francisco Alvarez, of the anti-government forces, has been executed by a firing squad.



What is dancing without good music?—the kind furnished by Columbia Records! Here's an opportunity to give your next party—be it *bal masque* or *impromptu*—a great variety of dance music by world-famous orchestras and bands. The Grafonola is always ready and willing to play for you, and Columbia Records wear indefinitely.

HERE'S YOUR PROGRAMME

Thousands of Years Ago, from "The Canary"—Fox-trot—Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra Introducing: Only in Dreams A-2696 85c

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Till We Meet Again—Medley Waltz—Columbia Orchestra Introducing: (2) The Blue Bird

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

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Columbia Grafonola—Standard Models up to \$300; Period Designs up to \$2100.



See Nature's 1000-Mile Panorama of Wonders

Take the thousand-mile trip through the famous "Inland Channel" from VANCOUVER, B. C. to The Land of the Midnight Sun

A thousand miles of ever-changing vistas of island-dotted bays and channels, majestic mountain ranges, quaint fishing villages, mountain rivers, vast forests and giant glaciers, all seen from the finely appointed

Canadian Pacific "Princess" Liners

Call, phone or write for Alaska Tour, B.C. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY L. B. HART, General Agent, Passenger Dept. 305 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

BOLSHEVISM THE FOE OF INDUSTRY

Chester M. Wright, in Discussing the Attitude of the Socialist Party, Warns of Necessity of a Great Constructive Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In calling attention to the fact that a large section of the Socialist Party in this city has adopted a pronouncement proclaiming its adherence to the Bolshevik program, and demanding the overthrow of the American democratic government, Chester M. Wright, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, who recently returned from Europe, in a statement issued here, says that modern industry and transportation is a mechanism that cannot be rolled into a bundle and thrown into a chaotic heap and then immediately set going again, as it was before. "Violent revolution," says Mr. Wright, "would do to industry about what a railroad wreck does to wooden cars. And there is this to be said: The whole world today needs every ounce of product that can be ground out of our industrial system. There is already enough starvation to tax the rehabilitation resources of all the going concerns in the world everywhere. And those of us who are still normal, owe it to the hungry people to give them food and clothes and machines to enable them to start life anew. This we shall have to do also, if the world is to be saved for sanity and progress. "Industry must be kept going. The brutality that is left in it—and there is plenty of it—must come out, but the wheels must go on and on to meet the needs of destitute millions. The men around the peace table in Paris know what this destitution means to the world's present and future safety. Bolshevism Not the Remedy

"The argument for a violent Bolshevik upheaval does not meet the argument for progress in the world. It kills it."

"There is true need for progress—real progress that means better chances for the average man and woman; richer, fuller lives, more of happiness and less of tragic risk of life. There is need for progress in many directions. It is not hard to point out what might be done to improve the general conditions of life."

"But bolshevism does not lead up toward better things. It leads us backward. First of all, it leads us away from democracy and into despotism. It is now a good many decades since America decided to sever connections with despotism, and it has just fought another war to kill that hated thing. We were not wrong in that original decision decades ago, and we were not wrong in our great war with Germany. We were eternally right. There had to be a revolution in Russia to throw out the Tzar and his system. There had to be a war to throw out the German Kaiser and his system. The Bolshevik tell us that we shall have to have a revolution also. But they forget that we had our revolution a great many years ago. In fact, we had our revolution in 1776!

"The Bolshevik forget that. And they forget that we have been making orderly, democratic progress ever since. The American people have since solved all of their problems but one without revolution, and they have not solved any of them by revolution. There is no problem in America that cannot be solved without violence—and, that being the case, the use of violence loses the only excuse it ever had.

The Better Way

"There was a reason for the Russian nihilist. He had no other way. To believe in that principle in America

is like using forceps to pull water out of a sponge.

"There are 110,000,000 of people in America and the island possessions. These 110,000,000 of people have too much collective wisdom to try any such idiotic and ridiculous thing as a violent revolution. Wise persons do not carry keys to their front doors and then use dynamite when they wish to open those doors. They use the keys, of course. Americans have a key to every door in the national life. They may do what they wish, by turning the key. They will laugh loudly at any wild persons who come proposing that they blow open the door and wreck the place. Bolshevism is wrong in principle, destructive in operation, messy and dirty in its effect alike upon the machinery of the nation and the soul of the individual. "It would make a thousand times worse every abuse that exists, and it would destroy the productiveness of the nation, which means that it would throw into disruption the business of making things to eat and wear. It would substitute the principle of automatic action for that of democratic action."

"That ought to answer the question of 'what about bolshevism?' for every sane and healthy minded American. As for those who are not sane and healthy minded, there are two things to do, one of which is to pay little attention to them when they are harmless, and the other is to restrain them when they become a menace to the safety of others. There are also some things that can be done to prevent this kind of insanity, and these things should be done as rapidly as possible. Bolshevism is not for America. Americans carry a key instead."

RESTRICTION OF COOLIES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In the opinion of Baron S. Goto, formerly minister of foreign affairs for Japan, who was in Salt Lake City recently on his way east to Europe, the United States has every right to restrict the immigration of Japanese coolies. Baron Goto said that such restriction should be made effective until the time that the United States Government felt certain that to permit immigration would not lower the American standard of wages, living conditions, or affect adversely American Labor or Capital.

Baron Goto spoke enthusiastically in support of the formation of a League of Nations. He said that the Japanese spokesmen at the Paris Conference wished only to emphasize Japan's ambition for equality of races as the spokesman for all oriental peoples. The baron is accompanied on his trip by L. Goto, his son, a student at Columbia University, and Professor and Mrs. I. Nitobe M. Tajima.

JITNEYS TO BE ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—An advance from 5 to 6 cents in street car fares in this city, allowed by the Public Service Commission pursuant to a court decision and in face of strong protest from the municipal government, has been met in the City Council by the adoption of a new ordinance which is designed to encourage the operation of jitneys in competition with the trolley system.

VIADUCT NAMED FOR DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—"Rainbow Viaduct" is this city's official acknowledgment of the Rainbow Division for having selected Birmingham for the first reunion in 1920. The viaduct, which connects the north and south sides of the city, is almost completed and will be officially christened by "Alabama's Own," the one-hundred and sixty-seventh regiment.

LOS ANGELES GAINS UNDER DRY REGIME

Closing of Saloons Declared to Have Been Beneficial in Many Respects—Figures and Interviews Give Proofs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Results from the Gander ordinance abolishing saloons and forbidding the sale of liquors containing over a very small percentage of alcohol, and limiting the hours that cafes and hotels may sell liquor with bona fide meals, which went into effect a year ago, show that Los Angeles is benefiting as a saloonless city.

The wets contend that the ordinance merely drove their class into making pilgrimages to beach towns and near-by communities where liquor is dispensed. This claim is not supported even by men in the business of serving the alcoholic drinking public.

The largest wholesale dealer on Main Street, who also conducted a barroom, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "My wholesale business has fallen off fully 40 per cent. Of course this was expected when they shut down on high-proof goods, but the demand for the near-beers and light wines has not been encouraging. Talks with former customers indicate that hundreds of men have given up the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors since the passage of this ordinance."

Figures compiled at the central police headquarters show 13,762 fewer arrests than a year ago when the ordinance went into effect. During the "saloonless" year the total arrests for intoxication numbered 6563. The year previous showed 17,244 arrested for intoxication, a difference of 10,681. March, 1918, showed a total of 5293 arrests, 1524 being for intoxication, while in 1919 there were only 3033 arrests, with 539 for intoxication.

Many of the saloons did not vacate the premises occupied by them, but are prospering as soft drink places and restaurants. S. T. Montgomery, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, states: "One year of 'dryness' has sufficed to drive all men off the streets at night and to send them back to their homes to pass the evenings. Not long ago I received letters from the city administration offices saying that the poor families were better supported and there were fewer dependents on the municipality than ever before in the history of the city."

RETAILERS SAID TO BE HELD IN SUBJECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Buffalo retailers, according to James B. Stafford, former Erie County food administrator, dare not expose existing evils in the food industry because of fear of being put out of business. Mr. Stafford makes this statement in a report to Thomas Y. Patterson, chairman of the state committee on reconstruction food production and distribution bureau. Mr. Stafford says: "Many interested parties hesitate to disclose any information for publicity which will reflect on the people who control the supply of commodities."

ties in which they deal. The small dealer knows that if he complains too loudly he will be indirectly hurt by the party of whom he has complained. In fact, many of them have advised me that they fear they will be put out of business if they assist in exposing certain evils. Hence they are very reticent about stating their views."

The allusion is said to be to the domination of the retailers by the big packing interests.

IOWA ASKS FOR HISTORY COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa Senate Committee on Public Schools has recommended for passage a bill which provides for the teaching of United States history and civics of the State and Nation in all public, private, and parochial schools located within the State. The superintendent of public instruction will be vested with authority to prepare and distribute outlines of courses of study in United States history and civics, for all grades between the fifth and eighth, inclusive, and in junior high schools, grades five to nine. All public, private, and parochial schools and academies, and other institutions ranking as secondary schools maintaining a three years' course of instruction, shall offer a minimum course in United States history and civics to the extent of at least two semesters, and in such schools having a four-year course, at least three semesters.

EXTRA WAR SUPPLIES STORED AT BUFFALO

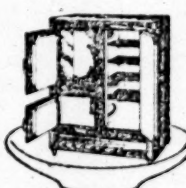
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Buffalo will be one of the few cities to be used by the United States as a point for the storage of war supplies, in which the government overhauled, due to the swift ending of the war. The North Elmwood plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, which is not now being used by the Curtiss company, will be utilized by the government as a storage warehouse for motor trucks, lumber, and machinery. About 300 motor trucks are now at the plant, and it is expected that about 10,000 will eventually be placed there. The government's purpose is to put these supplies back on the market gradually.

DINNER IN HONOR OF KING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A victory dinner in honor of King George V of England is to be given by The Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on June 3. The order, of which the Countess of Reading, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, is honorary president, and Mrs. J. Elliot Lanstaff, national president, expects that about 1500 guests will gather to celebrate the birthday of King George.



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NORTH DAKOTA LAWS ATTACKED

Taxpayers Institute Suit Against Legislation Put Through Recently by Members of the Nonpartisan League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Seven laws passed by the North Dakota Legislature, aimed at carrying into effect the industrial program of the National Nonpartisan League, are attacked in a suit filed in the United States District Court in Fargo, by a group of 42 North Dakota taxpayers.

The suit is based on the contention that the money which it is proposed to expend on the program are to be used for private purposes, and that the State is without authority, under the Constitution of the United States, to levy taxes or incur indebtedness for any but public purposes.

In the suit it also is maintained that the three laws by which \$17,000,000 in state bonds are authorized are unconstitutional because the Legislature failed to make adequate provision for the payment of the bonds; because it sought to delegate to officials the legislative function of fixing the rate of interest, amount, denomination, and maturity of the bonds; and because the proceeds of the bond issues are to be used for private purposes.

An injunction is asked against the several state officials who are charged with carrying into effect the several laws, these including the law by which a state bank is established, the law creating a terminal elevator and flour mill association, the Home Builders' Law, the State Industrial Commission Law, and the three bonding laws.

Also, the plaintiffs ask specifically for an injunction restraining the members of the State Board of School and University Lands from investing any of the funds in its charge in the state bonds.

This action bids fair to assume very great importance because of the question of state rights involved. It is the theory of the plaintiff taxpayers, as related in their bill of complaint, that the states are prohibited by the federal Constitution from engaging in

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TRAINING IN BOTH SCHOOL AND SHOP

Industrial Educational System to Be Introduced in Wilmington, Delaware. This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—An industrial educational system will be in effect in this city within a few weeks. The plan for a time will change the relative positions of the boys who work in the shops and those of the same age who attend the high school. At present, boys are being given a certain amount of education, which will fit them for college, leaving the shop for the schoolroom. In a few weeks' time the high school pupil who wishes to do so, will be able to leave the schoolroom for a certain number of hours every week to work at some trade in the shops. The boy in the shops is paid for the time he spends in the schoolroom, and the boy from the high school will receive apprentice wages for the work he does in the shops.

The beginning of the system at the high school will be made with two groups of eight boys each, who will alternate between the high school and the shops. Two weeks will be spent in school and the next in the shops. The course is of four years' duration and the boy will be required to spend not less than 120 full weeks in the shop before graduation from the school and trade.

Following application for this course, a written contract is entered into with the company similar to the apprenticeship plan, the company specifying the time a boy must serve, and making the usual agreement for advancement in wages as he improves.

Under this plan, the pupil is enabled to be self-supporting, while obtaining his education and training, and may even have saved some money by the time he has completed his course.

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MUSIC

The Week in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The Metropolitan Opera Company ended its series of 16 performances with "Pault," in French. The "Walpurgis Night" scene with the ballet was restored, and in this scene Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio danced with an ethereal, mercurial resiliency and thistledown detachment that captivated the beholders. The stage was set with the dramatic persona as silent spectators of the revelry seated at the banquet table in the rear. Above, midway 'twixt earth and heaven, was the pink mirage of a castle of enchantment. The dancers flitted and prouetted not in a hall, but through a glade of white birches, themselves sprightly phantoms in gauzy white and blue array.

Florence Easton was the Marguerite. When first she entered she was blithe as any other village maiden of the festival, not the unsophisticated ruralist usually presented with prayerbook and earthward gaze—like some headless Beatrice. She sang with communicative fervor and an easy freedom, making the "Thule" song and the "Jewel Song" brilliantly effective, lending her voice with power to duo or quartet, and conveying forcefully the shattering emotions when Valentine in his last moments or Mephisto in the confessional denounced her. Giovanni Martinielli sang the part of Faust admirably and dressed it with rummage sale fulsome, crowning the quaint apparition with a fearsome Easter bonnet which tumbled off when he was fervent. Nobody really paid much attention to the clothes, however, for he sang the "Salut demeure" in an unforgettable way and did all that fell to his part with scrupulous circumspection and still with enthusiasm. Leon Rothier has a fine, big voice for Mephisto, but essentially he was hardly the most devilish of devils. There was the cosmopolitan suavity of the man from Cook's, but he did not chill the marrow of one's bones with terror by night. Thomas Chalmers was miscast as Valentine, and Mary Ellis was an inconsequent Siebel.

Pierre Monteux, the new Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor, spurred the chorus and the orchestra to unusual diligence, and the "Soldiers' Chorus" went with such gusto that it was long applauded. Gatti-Casazza gave out this summarizing statement: "The Philadelphia music-going public has shown a very genuine appreciation of our efforts. We have endeavored to give in the 16 performances the cream of our repertoire and with the best possible casts. It is evident that Philadelphia most appreciates old operatic favorites. The modern lyric drama doesn't seem to be quite so much to its taste, but the interest in Verdi, Puccini, Gounod, and Bizet shows no abatement, so that we feel quite justified in limiting the number of so-called modern 'novelty' in favor of standard works, without which an opera season would be impossible.

"As for next season, we can only ask you to depend upon it that we should strive to maintain the high standard that we have set for the Metropolitan Opera Company and which our Philadelphia patrons very properly demand. For myself I desire to express my sincere thanks to the public and to the press of Philadelphia for their patronage and encouragement."

As an extra pair of orchestra concertos, given to make up for one omitted earlier in the season, Dr. Thaddeus Rich acceptably led. The program was the third "Leonore" overture of Beethoven, Mozart's flute and harp concerto with André Marquar and Carlos Salzedo as the soloists, and Glazounov's seventh symphony. Marquar played with aristocratic elegance and delicacy, making his flute playing seem the accomplishment of gentleman and scholar. Salzedo brushed as easily over his instrument of many strings as though tones only, and not the mere notes, concerned him. He was all graceful fluency and the poetry of motion. There was complete oneness of purpose in the ensemble. The Beethoven overture was well played, but the first two movements of Glazounov's symphony were not invigorating. The reading was entirely respectable, but to me the last two movements had more of the elixir of musical life in them, and there was much applause at the close.

The program of the regular week-end concerts was quite out of the ordinary. Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, Mozart's D minor piano concerto played by Gabriellowitch; Schumann's delightful fourth symphony; the prelude by Ildebrando Pizzetti to Act I of Gabriele d'Annunzio's tragedy, "Fedra"; Ysaye's poem for string orchestra, "Exile"; and Weber's "Concertstueck" for piano and orchestra, in F minor, played by Gabriellowitch.

The "Fidelio" overture received at Dr. Stokowski's hands a lucid and a clarifying reading in consonance with his own felicity of mood and manner. We are not of the camp of those who reiterate that Dr. Stokowski does not know how to lead Beethoven. Gabriellowitch played the Mozart concerto in transcendent fashion, taking the opening allegro at a very fast pace, and playing the romance with the barest whisper of a sound. The beauty of his playing seemed especially that he took the utmost pains to connive cunningly with the instrumental entourage. He did not seek to "play solo." He does all to the greater glory of the music. When it came to the Weber "Concertstueck," it seemed as though human fingers never moved so fast over the keyboard. They rippled along like wind-blown wheat—a blur, yet the tone itself was never blurred. Each note was struck just hard enough, the piano never seemed pushed or punished. The audience was, as the saying is, completely carried away with a supremely fine performance.

Schumann's fourth symphony, because of the lack of disruptive pauses, took just 27 minutes to play. It was pure and perfect delight, especially in the romance, with the exquisite bird song of the concertmaster's violin and the commingling of oboe and cellos. Two "novelties" of great interest were those of Pizzetti and Ysaye, whose titles are given above. Pizzetti was born at Parma. He is now director of the conservatory at Florence. Use Ara of the Pionale Quartet in a recent address described Pizzetti's school of composers as "ardent musicians—enamored of everything great and noble."

The prelude in question started with a long passage for the viola choir, Emil Péril leading. The burden is poignant and plaintive, but to me the music is rational and clear, not heterodox and dissonant. The audience liked the music well.

Ysaye's work was first heard at the Cincinnati Festival in May, 1918. It is a biography with heartbreak in it. Again the violas have the first word, but their solitude is of the briefest. The grief of travail at once is shared by all the voices. In the repeated division of the strings there is conveyed the impression of a host of refugees enduring tribulation together, going forth from all that is dear to the abomination of desolation and despair. Though the end is gloom, the power of the work is not to be denied, nor its intense sincerity.

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At its Easter concert, on April 20, the Handel and Haydn Society gave its seventy-third performance of Haydn's "Creation." This was the final concert of this, its one hundred and fourth season, and the "Creation" was given as a sort of centennial affair, for its first performance of Haydn's oratorio was in 1819.

After every hearing of the "Creation," one is tempted to regret the third part of this work, for the text is nonsensical and the music inferior to that of the other portions. It comes as a useless anticlimax, and if the oratorio could be sung so as to enwrap the chorus, "Achieved is the glorious work," it would suffer nothing. Mme. Sundelius, Arthur Hackett, and Frederic Martin were the soloists, and their voices, being well adapted to the music, with the chorus also in effective voice and volume, conditions made for an excellent performance.

On the evening of April 22, the Apollo Club, Boston's oldest organization of male voices, gave the last concert of this its forty-eighth season. The program was fairly well contrasted, the best numbers being Schütz's "Forest Harp" and Scott's "Soldier, Rest." Charlotte Peegé, a pleasing contralto, assisted with several Russian and American numbers; E. R. Sircum played Bach's Fugue in D acceptably, although handicapped by the unsatisfactory condition of the organ. The club sang with its usual precision of attack and generous volume of tone, and in general the standard of previous concerts was maintained.

On the evening of April 24, the last symphony concert for the present season in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, was given, and Mr. Rabaud, for his farewell appearance before Harvard University audiences, chose the Beethoven "Pastoral" symphony for the leading number, the performance being on the same high plane as that in Boston the week previous. Saint-Saëns' symphonic poem "The Youth of Hercules" gave great pleasure; this work like the other symphonic poems of this now conservative French master, should be more in evidence than has been the case for several years. Mr. Laurent, the first flutist of the orchestra, took the solo part in an admirable performance, of Bach's Polonaise and Badinerie from the B minor suite for flute and strings, the Bilow arrangement being used. The concert ended with the ever popular "Freischütz" overture of Weber.

Among lesser musical events of the week was an enjoyable piano recital on the afternoon of April 22 by Alice Allen.

REVOLUTION IN IDEALS IS URGED

In Address in New York, John Galsworthy Pleads for a Higher Standard in the Schools and in the Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Love of quality, reduction of working hours in order that workers might have time for wider interests, and the rescue of educational forces from the grip of vested interests, were urged by John Galsworthy, speaking before the League for Political Education at the seventh annual luncheon of the organization.

"It seems to me that the most urgent need of the world today is to learn—or is it to relearn—the love of quality," said Mr. Galsworthy, in part. "And how are we to learn in a democratic age, unless we so perfect our electoral machinery as to be sure that we secure for our leaders, and especially for our leaders of education, men and women who, themselves worshipping quality, will see that the love of quality is instilled into the boys and girls of the Nation."

"After all, we have some common sense, and we really cannot contemplate much longer the grimy, grinding monster of modern industrialism without feeling that we are becoming disheartened, instead of—as we are brought up to think—being an ever-increasing fortune."

"It seems to me that no amount of political evolution or revolution is going to do us any good unless it is accompanied by evolution or revolution in ideals. What does it matter whether one class holds the reins, or another class holds the reins, if the dominant impulse in the population remains the craving for wealth, without the power of discriminating whether or not that wealth is taking forms which promote health and happiness."

"A new educational charter—a charter of taste, affirming the rule of dignity, beauty, and simplicity, is wanted before political change can turn out to be anything but cheap jack nostrums, and a mere shuffling around. I would just cite three of the many changes necessary for any advance: (1) The reduction of working hours to a point that would enable men and women to live lives of wider interest. (2) The abolition of smoke—which surely should not be beyond attainment in this age. (3) The rescue of educational forces from the grip of vested interests."

"I would have all educational institutions financed by the State, but give all the directing power to heads of education elected by the main body of teachers themselves. I would not have education dependent on advertisement, or on charity. I would not even have newspapers, which are an educational force—though you might not always think so—dependent on advertisements. I heard the other day from a newspaper man that his paper had printed an article drawing attention to the deleteriousness of a certain product. The manufacturers of that product sent an ultimatum drawing the editor's attention to the deleteriousness of their advertising in a journal which printed such articles—the result was perfect peace. Well, I can see no chance of rescuing newspapers until education has implanted in the rising generation the feeling that to accept money for what you know is doing harm to your neighbors is not playing the game."

"How, then, is any emancipation to come? Nowhere—indeed contrariwise—unless we take to looking on education as the hub of the wheel—the schools, arts, the press; and concentrate our thoughts on the best means of manning these agencies with men and women of real honesty and vision, and giving them real power to effect, in the rising generation, the evolution of ethics and taste, in accordance with the rules of dignity, beauty, and simplicity."

HUTCHINSON PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Lieut.-Col. James McArthur, president of the Great War Veterans Association, Saskatchewan command, has been advised by

President MacKenzie of the Alberta association that he will no longer be responsible for holding the members of the Alberta association in hand if immigration of Mennonites and Hutterites continues from the United States. He asks Colonel McArthur to see Commissioner Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose headquarters are here. The police, however, are powerless to do anything as the immigration of these people is within the law as it at present stands.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SELLING TRAWLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—An important contract for the purchase of steam trawlers and wooden drifters from the British Government has been closed by the Anderson Company of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal. It involves an amount of about \$10,000,000 and provides for the acquisition of 60 steam (steel) trawlers and 89 wooden drifters, of which 100 were built in Canada for the British Ministry of Shipping.

For the past few months these trawlers have been lying at anchor in the Northwest Arm at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and they will be disposed of at that port in detail by the present purchasers. The vessels were built for mine sweeping, but they are so constructed as to be readily adaptable for trawling purposes. Fishing craft of this type are difficult to secure, and a ready market is found for every trawler that is placed on the market.

The Philippine Government has already purchased six of these vessels, and the French authorities are anxious to secure a number of them. Orders are also coming from interests in Great Britain and Holland. Several Canadian shipbuilding firms were engaged in turning out these vessels, including the Canadian Vickers, the Davies Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, the Dominion Government Shipyard at Sorel, the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, the Tide waters Shipbuilding Company. Of the wooden drifters, 26 were built by the Canadian Vickers Company, and 56 by the Davies Shipbuilding and Repairing Company.

Sixty-six wooden vessels are also under construction by the Anderson Company of Canada. The company also holds a contract for 50 ships for the French Government. Of these ships there are 31 building in eastern Canada and 35 on the Pacific coast. The average tonnage is 1500 tons. Fraser, Brace & Co. of Montreal, have eight of these ships under construction.

PRINCE RUPERT MAY HAVE GREAT FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The advantages of Prince Rupert as a port and the wonderful natural riches of the region surrounding it were extolled by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Peck, V. C., D. S. O., member of the Canadian Parliament for the Skeena District of British Columbia, when interviewed during a visit to Montreal. "Steamship service between Prince Rupert and the Orient should be established as soon as possible," said Colonel Peck. "It would be difficult to rival the natural resources and advantages of this great territory of Skeena. If development is properly directed, it will prove to be one of the Dominion's greatest producing areas—a veritable storehouse of wealth. It has wonderful lumbering, mineral and other riches, while its rivers and coast waters give up an unparalleled harvest of food fishes. The natural resources of the region are hardly known, and its mineral riches have certainly not yet been even properly prospected. The properties that have been developed, such as that of the Granby copper mines, on the Portland Canal, demonstrate the almost limitless possibilities of the territory. Prince Rupert was chosen only after a most careful investigation as the Pacific terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the successful future of that railroad appears to me to be certain."

NEED FOR HOLDING TO CONSTITUTION

Speaker in New York Before Cotton Men Says Prior to Its Writing There Was No Government That Worked Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—During the thousands of years prior to the writing of the Constitution of the United States and the founding of this Republic, the pendulum of government swung back and forth from the extreme of autocracy which results in tyranny, to the extreme of democracy which has always resulted in chaos, according to Harry F. Atwood, an author and lawyer of Chicago, speaking in this city on "Our Constitution, the Antidote for Bolshevism," before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Atwood said in part:

"It is rather a startling statement but it is an indisputable fact that during all the thousands of years prior to the writing of that Constitution there was no government to which the historian can point and truthfully say, 'there was a government that worked well.' The men who founded this government said that they were more fearful of democracy than they were of autocracy; they made very clear distinctions between a republic and a democracy and they called what they founded a republic. We never used the word democracy in referring to our government during the first 100 years. It is an innovation, and since we began it the world has been growing chaotic."

Dangers of Extremes

"In no sphere of activity do we find the dangers of the two extremes more disastrous, and on the other hand the value of the golden mean more beneficial, than in the realm of government. Too little participation by the people means autocracy, which results in tyranny. On the other hand, too much participation by the people means democracy, which results in mobocracy. It is the golden mean, the republic—the standard form of government, strictly and literally adhered to—which gives just the right amount of participation by the people in governmental affairs and causes the political plant to thrive and reach its best development and its full fruition."

"The men who wrote that Constitution and founded this Republic did for the science of government exactly what the man did for mathematics who evolved the 10 digits—what the Golden Rule did for moral philosophy—exactly what the man did in the realm of time who made the clock. It should have been adopted all over the world. It began the first great progress of government that the world had ever known. Prior to the adoption of that Constitution there had been no government that could provide for its people any one of the seven fundamental things for which government is primarily organized. No government had ever secured either religious freedom, or civil liberty, or freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, or security of individual rights, or popular education, or universal franchise."

Rapid Progress Made

"But after the adoption of that Constitution we began to secure all seven of them automatically, although for thousands of years prior thereto, to secure any one of them had baffled the philosophers and statesmen of all times. And following the Constitution we made greater progress in 100 years than the world had made in thousands of years before. We went from religious bondage to religious liberty, from slavery to political equality, from the education of the few to the great public-school system. "A republic is a form of government under a written constitution that provides for an executive and a legislative body, enumerates their qualifications and defines their powers, provides for a judiciary, and for individual rights. When you take away one or more of those four elements you drift into autocracy, and when you add one or more to those

POLLUTION OF BOUNDARY WATERS

Report Made by Joint Commission of United States and Canada on Restoration of Purity of the Lakes and Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Of much interest to the vast population living along or traveling upon the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers, is the international investigation, now finally reported to the governments of the United States and Canada, of the pollution of the waters marking the boundary between the two countries.

The International Joint Commission was requested by the two governments to investigate the causes and extent of pollution throughout the boundary waters and to recommend remedies. One of the results of the survey is the assurance that the great bulk of the Great Lakes water remains practically in its original purity, in spite of the fact that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people have contracted the habit of dumping all their sewage into these waters, and the entire shipping of the Great Lakes, carrying each season not less than 15,000,000 passengers, has followed the same practice. Serious pollution was found at many points along the boundary waters, and it is recommended that no untreated sewage from cities or towns shall be discharged into boundary waters.

It is suggested that the two governments confer upon the commission jurisdiction to regulate and where necessary to prohibit the pollution of boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary. The report says the discharge of garbage and sawmill wastes should be prohibited, and industrial and other wastes causing injury should be restricted.

On the problem of the necessary purification of sewage discharged into the Detroit and Niagara rivers, the commission came to the conclusion that as an immediate step in the way of restoration of the purity of these streams, a definite standard of purification should be required of the riparian communities.

While nothing has yet been done in the direction of conferring upon the commission jurisdiction to carry out its recommendations, the two governments have within the past few weeks requested the commission to submit to them a draft of a definite plan by which this and the other recommendations may be effectuated. Upon this important work, involving novel questions of international law, the commission is now engaged.

APPEAL FOR INDEPENDENCE

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates representing 55,000 Macedo-Rumanians here yesterday made public a message to the Peace Conference asking self-determination and independence for fellow countrymen in Macedonia.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Rich Harvest Is Reaped by Brokerage Houses in the Big Bull Campaign—Investment Value of the Victory Loan

Brokerage houses have been reaping a wonderful harvest for some months past. Trading in securities has been on an enormous scale. Those doing a strictly commission business have been making money. Those on the right side of certain securities during the rather protracted bull movement have gathered in big returns. The public has been largely interested, from all indications, and million-share days have been so numerous as to attract little comment. The total volume of business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange thus far this year is about twice that of the corresponding period last year. The consequence is that the financial world feels in a very optimistic mood. Just how much farther the upward movement will go no one knows. There are some classes of stocks, particularly the coppers, that have not yet had an advance. Some people are inclined to think that the bull movement will not have culminated until the coppers have had their turn. However, the unfavorable copper metal situation is responsible for the copper share situation.

Victory Loan Success

Those directly interested in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign have every reason to be grateful for the splendid manner in which subscriptions came in during the first week of the drive. Great work yet needs to be done to get the public thoroughly interested. Now that the war is over it is pointed out that greater stress must be placed upon the investment value of the loan. The notes have many good "talking points." It is the best and safest investment ever offered. With taxes as high as they are at present a tax-exempt security, for small investors particularly, paying as much as 4½ per cent is more than usually attractive as an investment. It is believed that this issue will not depreciate in market price as the other Liberty bonds have done because it is so much more attractive. As soon as the drive is over and normal conditions again prevail to a certain extent the belief is held by some that Liberty bond prices generally should advance.

Banks in Comfortable Shape

Never before at the beginning of a Liberty Loan campaign have the banks been in so comfortable a position as they are at present. Notwithstanding the large load of Liberty Loan accommodation still being carried, the banks are in position to provide the credit help that may be needed to assure the rolling up of the required \$4,500,000,000.

The savings banks, too, notwithstanding the higher quota allotted them, are feeling much more sanguine over the effects of this last loan, largely in all probability because they have come through the previous issues so nicely.

That the aggregate indebtedness based on government obligations is not entirely stationary, is indicated by the reduction of \$46,500,000 in discounts secured by government bonds and notes, as shown in last week's consolidation statement of the reserve banks. As a result of the reduction in deposits against which reserves must be carried and of a gain of \$19,000,000 in gold holdings, the "reserve ratio" of the banks gained a full 1 per cent.

The increase in gold holdings, the Federal Reserve Board says, was accomplished "largely through deposits by the United States Treasury; also through transfer by the New York bank of ' earmarked ' gold to its reserve account." It is not precisely clear why the treasury should be turning over gold to the federal reserve, unless in exchange for bank notes needed for the army payrolls and similar purposes. As to the reserve of " earmarked " gold, it seems that certain amounts of the metal held for foreign banks and governments are now being invested in bankers' acceptances.

New Treasury Certificates

About the only new factor in the money market situation is the announcement by the United States Treasury Department of another issue of certificates of indebtedness, aggregating \$500,000,000, to be known as the "K" issue and to be the last in anticipation of the Victory Loan. As there are approximately \$4,900,000,000 certificates now outstanding, the new issue, to be dated May 1, will bring the total up to \$5,400,000,000.

The maturity of the "K" certificates of indebtedness has been extended a week beyond the usual five months period to Oct. 7, a date coinciding with a payment date of the Victory Loan, making it a genuine convenience to subscribers to the new notes.

It is understood that a substantial interval between the forthcoming issue of certificates and the next lot, which will be the first of a new series, will elapse. The exact interval will depend upon the needs of the Treasury Department, but in view of the current comfortable position following the receipt of tax payments, a lapse of a month would be no surprise.

Sterling exchange by advancing ½ cent to 4.65½ touched the highest rate in two weeks, 7½ cents above the low level of this movement. On the other hand, rates have been moving sharply against Paris, with quotations 6.03½ francs to the dollar, compared with 6.01 early in the week and 5.92 the week before last. Two weeks ago it got to 6.05.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Express	31½	31½	31	30 30
Advance Rumely	31	32	31	31
Adv Rumely pr	64½	64½	64	63½ 63½
Ajax Rubber	84½	84½	84½	84½ 84½
Allis-Chalmers	37½	37½	37½	37½ 37½
Am Agri Chem	110	110	109	109 109
Am Beet Sugar	75½	76½	75½	76½ 76½
Am Can Co	51½	52½	51½	52 52
Am Car & Foundry	95½	96½	94	95½ 95½
Am Cotton Oil	55½	56½	55½	56½ 56½
Am Express	82½	82½	82½	82½ 82½
Am Hide & Leather	27½	28½	27½	27½ 27½
Am International	85	87	85	85½ 85½
Am Linsed Oil	53	53½	52½	53 53
Am Locomotive	71½	73½	71	73 73
Am Smelting	71½	71½	71½	71½ 71½
Am Steel Foundry	95½	95½	93½	93½ 93½
Am Sugar Refining	129½	129½	129½	129½ 129½
Am Tel & Tel	101½	101½	100½	101½ 101½
Am Wool	68	68	66½	66½ 66½
Am Wool pr	99½	99½	99½	99½ 99½
Am Zinc	11	11	11	11 11
Anacosta	61½	61½	61½	61½ 61½
Ann Arbor	24½	24½	24	24½ 24½
Assoc'd Dry Goods	41½	41½	41	41½ 41½
Associated Oil	82	82	82	82 82
Atlantic Coast Line	27½	27½	27½	27½ 27½
Atchafalpa	92½	93	92½	93 93
At G & W	134½	135½	134½	135 135
Baldwin Loco	91	92½	90½	91½ 91½
Balt & Ohio	46½	47½	46½	47½ 47½
Barrett Co	129	129	127	127 127
Beth Steel pr 5 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 10 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 15 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 20 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 25 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 30 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 35 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 40 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 45 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 50 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 55 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 60 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 65 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 70 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 75 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 80 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 85 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 90 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 95 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 100 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 105 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 110 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 115 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 120 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 125 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 130 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 135 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 140 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 145 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 150 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 155 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 160 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 165 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 170 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 175 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 180 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 185 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 190 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 195 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 200 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 205 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 210 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 215 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 220 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 225 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 230 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 235 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 240 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 245 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 250 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 255 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 260 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 265 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 270 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 275 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 280 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 285 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 290 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 295 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 300 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 305 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 310 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 315 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 320 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 325 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 330 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 335 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 340 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 345 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 350 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 355 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 360 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 365 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 370 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 375 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 380 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 385 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 390 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 395 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 400 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 405 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 410 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 415 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 420 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 425 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 430 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 435 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 440 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 445 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 450 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 455 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 460 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 465 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 470 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 475 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 480 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 485 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 490 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 495 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 500 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 505 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 510 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 515 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 520 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 525 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 530 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 535 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 540 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 545 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 550 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 555 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 560 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 565 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 570 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 575 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 580 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 585 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 590 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 595 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 600 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 605 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 610 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 615 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 620 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 625 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 630 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 635 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 640 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 645 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 650 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 655 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 660 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 665 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 670 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 675 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 680 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 685 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 690 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 695 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 700 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 705 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 710 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 715 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 720 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 725 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 730 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 735 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 740 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 745 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 750 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 755 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 760 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 765 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 770 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 775 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 780 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 785 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 790 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 795 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 800 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 805 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 810 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 815 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 820 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 825 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 830 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 835 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 840 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 845 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
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Beth Steel pr 855 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr 860 pc 109½	109½	109½	109½	109½ 109½
Beth Steel pr				

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS OUTLOOK
AT CALIFORNIA

Return of Capt. A. B. Graven
Practically Assures That Uni-
versity of Another Victory
Over Leland Stanford Junior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The return from the army of the University of California's star player of the 1917 season, A. B. Graven, coupled with two strong accessories from last year's winning freshman team, E. L. Levy and J. J. Rothschild, makes the lawn tennis outlook this season very promising. California has not lost a tennis series to Leland Stanford Junior University since 1912, and there seems to be no prospect that she will lose this year. In fact, as Stanford possesses only one good man, A. H. Barber, California expects to and should win all five sets of the series. What California can do in the Pacific Coast championship tournament is arousing the greater interest.

The University of California has added several names to the list of nationally known tennis players: Melville Long '11, who played in 1914 with M. E. McLaughlin in the Davis Cup series; W. E. Davis, former '17, the national clay court champion in 1916; and Henry Brock, California's state champion in 1915, who made a very good showing in the recent army tennis tournament in France. Graven bids fair to join this group. In 1917 he won the California Intercollegiate singles and doubles championships. E. Rodgers '17 serves as his partner. He also won the open singles championship of southern California by defeating S. Sinsabaugh, one of the best known southern players. In the Stanford series, which California won with ease, his singles opponent was V. D. Johns, who had succeeded R. L. Murray as Stanford's best player. Later, in an exhibition match, Graven and Rodgers lost to the United States doubles champions, W. M. Johnston and J. R. Strachan, by the very close score of 5-7, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3. Graven gave up his captaincy of the California team in 1915 to enter the army, but was re-elected to the position upon his return in January.

Most of the spring practice competition occurs in the California Inter-Collegiate Tennis League. Its members comprise the Olympic and Oakland clubs of San Francisco, the Oakland, Sacramento, and Berkeley Tennis clubs, and Stanford and California. Thus far Graven has won all but one of his matches, and he and Levy in doubles remain undefeated. Their victory over the H. and R. Kinney brothers, runners-up in last year's state championship finals, and their comparative work in the league makes them the probable contenders for the Pacific Coast championship and the right to go east for the national championships.

Levy is the typical smashing California player. His overhead hitting is the hardest in the State; but his speed and smash make him erratic at times. While in practice this spring he has grown staid; his ground strokes are not as good as Graven's, nor does he play the net as effectively. The intercollegiate high school championship fell to him in 1917. Rothschild's style is similar to Levy's, but he is less able. He holds the intercollegiate championship of Honolulu, and with T. H. Martin '21, Bay Counties' champion in 1918, affords California not only a third-string player, but a good second doubles team.

In 1917 California adopted a successful method of selecting the squad and teams. Ten ranking varsity and freshman players are arbitrarily chosen. The lower man may challenge the player just ahead, and the tenth man may be challenged by any player not amongst the 10. Thus all in the university are given an opportunity to contest for the team. In addition to the four varsity players mentioned, the squad includes S. H. Cheney '20, of last year's team; H. M. Stevens '21, D. H. Wright '21, R. E. Norris '20, Otto George '19, and J. Raggio Jr. '21. The freshman 10 are R. J. Casey, A. Darhanian, W. A. White, E. W. Morris, B. S. Gardner, C. E. Bird, A. L. Gurney, G. E. Gilchrist, and R. K. Holt.

Beside the league competition, California's preliminary season is usually characterized by Friday afternoon exhibition matches between the varsity and well known bay players. Two years ago many of the State's best players participated, including Johnston, Strachan, Roberts, and McLaughlin. Probably not more than one or two of these matches will be held this year. Much interest, however, has been awakened through a general tournament. While east in the service, Captain Graven discovered that eastern universities, such as Columbia and Harvard, held big yearly tournaments. California, with her excellent equipment of nine asphalt courts built in 1915 at a cost of \$19,000, can easily manage such a tournament, and under Captain Graven's direction over 100 players, composed of those not in ordinary competition, have enlisted the sport. This tournament is expected to be held yearly hereafter.

LEARY GETS FRANCHISE

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Fred Leary of Lowell and this city will take the franchise of the Lawrence New England League Baseball Club, it has been announced, at a meeting of the club franchise owners. All the clubs were represented except Lewiston, Maine, and Haverhill, Massachusetts. The next meeting will be held in Lowell, Massachusetts, on April 30, when a schedule will be submitted for revision and approval.

QUEEN'S PARK
RANGERS DRAW

Take a Competition Point Away
From the Leaders in Their
Association Game March 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—Queen's Park Rangers succeeded in taking a competition point away from Brentford in their association game with the leaders on March 29. The result was a draw of one goal each. Clapton Orient claim great credit, and not without reason, in being able to play the formidable Chelsea side to a goalless draw, and Crystal Palace gained an equally meritorious result in their game with West Ham, winning by 3 to 1. Woolwich Arsenal beat Tottenham Hotspurs by the only goal of the game and Millwall lost to Fulham, 2 to 0. The state of the competition up to and including March 29 is indicated by the following table:

Club	Pld.	Won	Dr.	Lost	For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	32	18	9	5	85	39	45
The Arsenal	32	17	4	11	75	51	38
Fulham	32	16	5	11	66	47	37
Queens P. R.	32	14	11	7	62	50	35
West Ham	32	14	6	12	56	46	34
Chelsea	32	11	11	10	61	48	33
Crystal Palace	32	14	5	13	62	62	33
Tottenham H.	32	12	4	16	42	61	30
Millwall	32	9	8	15	41	58	26
Clapton O.	32	2	5	25	29	115	9

Everton gained the full points for a win in their match with Rochdale in the Lancashire section of the League, and won by 3 goals to 1 on their opponents' ground. The interesting question of which club will provide the second string to Everton's lead remains unsettled between Stoke and Liverpool. The latter club have a match in hand and it is still possible for them to obtain a one point lead over last year's champions. Stoke beat Burnley at Stoke on Saturday by the odd goal in three, while Liverpool, who have yet to meet Burnley at the time of writing, accounted for Stockport by 3 clear goals. Burslem Port Vale struck a snag in Blackburn Rovers, whose football career during the war has been anything but successful. On Saturday, however, the Rovers were on form, and reinforced by D. Shea, who has been playing in London Combination games during the war, were successful by 6 clear goals to 0. Manchester United figured also in a big scoring game with Bury, whom they defeated by 5 goals to 0. The other Manchester club, the City team, lost to Bolton Wanderers by 3 to 1. Oldham Athletic unexpectedly inflicted a 2 to 0 defeat on the Preston North End team, as did Blackpool playing against Southport Vulcan.

After three games in the subsidiary program of the Midland section of the League, the leading club is Sheffield United, while the leaders of the main competition, Notts Forest, figure at the foot of the table. The United were engaged in a local contest with the Wednesday team March 30, and gathered in the two points by winning by the only goal of the game. Notts Forest lost by the same score to Birmingham, as did Leeds City to Huddersfield Town. The two Bradford clubs met before 15,000 spectators at Valley Parade, and though on their own ground, the City XI lost by 4 goals to 1. Coventry beat Grimsby 2 to 1, and by the same score Hull lost to their own inclosure to Lincoln City, who traveled a man short. Seven goals were scored on the Barnsley ground, where Rotherham were the visitors. By a majority of 4 to 3 the home side won a strenuous game. Notts County showed distinct promise of making a good show in the present competition when they beat Leicester Fosse to the tune of 5 clear goals to 0, thus concluding the program. The League standing to March 29:

Club	Pld.	Won	Dr.	Lost	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield U.	30	27	2	1	108	26	58
Sheff. Wed.	30	23	3	4	81	40	49
Liverpool	29	19	4	6	79	28	42
Bolton W.	29	14	6	9	56	57	34
Manchester C.	29	15	3	11	56	34	33
Southport V.	29	13	12	4	51	31	32
Stockport A.	29	11	11	7	46	55	29
Preston N. E.	29	11	6	12	39	50	28
Manchester U.	29	10	5	14	46	49	25
Rochdale	29	10	5	14	51	61	25
Blackburn R.	29	10	4	15	44	63	24
Port Vale	29	10	4	15	38	75	24
Burnley	29	9	3	17	49	73	21
Bury	29	9	2	18	47	75	20
Wigan A.	29	8	1	20	39	77	18
Blackburn F.	29	5	4	20	35	83	14

MIDLAND SECTION

Club	Pld.	Won	Dr.	Lost	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield C.	3	2	1	0	6	2	5
Birmingham	2	2	0	0	4	1	4
Nottingham	2	1	1	0	3	2	3
Barnsley	2	1	1	0	7	3	3
Bradford	1	1	0	0	4	1	2
Leeds City	2	1	0	1	3	1	2
Hull City	2	1	0	1	2	3	2
Lincoln City	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Leeds Fosse	2	1	0	1	5	6	2
Huddersfield T.	2	1	0	1	10	10	2
Sheff. Wed.	2	1	0	1	4	5	2
Grimsby T.	2	0	1	1	2	3	1
Bradford City	1	0	0	1	4	4	0
Northam For.	2	0	0	2	4	9	0

MEDALS FROM CANNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Medals made from melted German cannon will be given soldiers of the Pittsburgh district, who participated in the world war, as souvenirs of their service if the plans of the Mayor's committee of welcome to homecoming troops are carried through. It is planned to have Congress provide the cannon.

JOINS SEMI-PROFESSIONALS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—John Sullivan, turned over by the Chicago Americans to Louisville, Kentucky, of the American Association, has refused to join that club, and has signed to pitch for a local semi-professional team. Sullivan was the star twirler at Camp Grant last season.

POSTPONE TWO IN
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Champion Red Sox-New York
Contest Again Called Off—
St. Louis and Detroit Are the
Only Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
Boston 41 25 79
Detroit 41 25 79
Chicago 41 25 79
Philadelphia 41 25 79
Washington 41 25 79
St. Louis 41 25 79
New York 41 25 79
Cleveland 41 25 79

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2
Boston vs. New York, postponed
Philadelphia vs. Washington, postponed

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York
Philadelphia at Washington
Chicago at St. Louis
Cleveland at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Postponements in the American League were plentiful Friday, only two games of the regular schedule being played. The St. Louis Browns won an easy victory over the Chicago White Sox on the former's home grounds, while the Detroit club defeated the Cleveland American League Club in an interesting contest 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS WHITE SOX

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis American League Baseball Club got an excellent start Friday, piling up six runs in the first two innings and winning easily from the Chicago White Sox by a 7 to 2 score. Danforth was wild and was replaced by Kerr. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 10 2
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Gallia and Seaver; Danforth, Kerr and Schaik. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

DETROIT WINS GAME, 4 TO 2

DETROIT, Michigan.—By bunting hits off Coveleski in the third inning of Friday's game, Detroit defeated the Cleveland Club, 4 to 2. Ehmke was steady and kept the hits well scattered, errors being partly responsible for the Cleveland runs. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 11 2
Cleveland 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Ehmke and Ainsmith; Coveleski, Coubie and O'Neil. Umpires—Evans and Chitt.

CELTIC AND RANGERS
LOSE AT FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The tradition of invincibility that has often become attached to the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic clubs was again broken March 29 when these two powerful sides were both knocked out in the same afternoon from the third round of the Scottish Victory Cup competition.

The conquerors of the Rangers were the Airdrieonians, while St. Mirren did the necessary for the Celtic. Both the winners had the advantage, if it can be called so, of playing at home before their own spectators, and in each case only one goal was scored by the winning sides.
The two clubs who accompany Airdrie and St. Mirren into the semi-final round are Hibernian and Heart of Midlothian. The former beat Motherwell by 2 to 0, and by the same score Hearts defeated Partick Thistle on the latter's ground.

In the Scottish League games one drawn game was played between Ayr United and Greenock Morton, score 1 to 1, and victories fell to Kilmaronock at the expense of Queen's Park by 2 to 1, to Clydebank on the Clyde ground by 2 to 0, and to Dumbarton on the Academicals' inclosure by three clear goals.

GOLF AND TENNIS AT
WILLIAMS COLLEGE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—Golf and lawn tennis schedules have been announced for the Williams College varsity teams in those two sports, and with the tennis players taking part in seven competitions and the golf men in five, followers of these sports here are looking forward to very interesting seasons.
Both teams will get into action May 3 for the first time, with the tennis players meeting Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, while the golf team will play the Harvard varsity at Springfield. The tennis team will also compete in the annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, which will take place on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, May 12-14. The schedules follow:

GOLF
May 3—Harvard University at Springfield, N. York; Columbia University at Garden City, N. York; 10—University of Pennsylvania at Glen Cove, N. York; 17—Amherst College at North Adams (tentative); 24—Greenfield Country Club at Greenfield (tentative).

LAWN TENNIS
May 3—Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire; 10—Union College at Williamstown; 12-14—New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship tournament at Boston; 16—Colgate University at Williamstown; 22—Trinity College at Williamstown; 23—Amherst College at Amherst; 24—Open; 31—Wesleyan University at Williamstown.

MARSTON LEADS
LAKEWOOD PLAY

Baltusrol Golf Club Star Cap-
tures the Qualifying Round
Medal With a Card of 76

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.—Ninety amateur golfers teed off in the annual spring opening tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood, Thursday, and of the 70 who returned cards Maxwell Marston of the Baltusrol Golf Club was the winner of the qualifying round medal with a card of 76. Marston played very good golf during the entire round. He drove straight and for good distance, and his approach shots were good. He was not at his best in putting, and this kept him from getting an even better card. He was paired with R. A. Haight of Princeton, who qualified for the first division with a card of 86. Marston's card follows:
Out 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 5—40
In 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 5—36—76

Second prize in the qualifying round went to J. C. Parrish Jr., of the National Links, who finished three strokes behind Marston. Parrish did not play very well over the first half of the course, taking 44 for the first nine holes. Coming home, he played even better than Marston, finishing with a 35, the best card of the day for the last nine holes.

The field was a very representative one, and reminded the spectators of former days. Three Princeton students were among the contestants, and they showed up well, two of them winning places in the first division. The cards of the first division qualifiers follow:

Club	Card
Max Marston, Baltusrol	76
J. C. Parrish Jr., National	81
L. A. Hamilton, Deal	80
H. L. Bond, Baltimore	80
Maurice Risley, Atlantic City	80
W. M. Reesie, Upper Merionide	80
George Dixon, National	81
P. A. Proal, Deal	82
A. J. Mendez, Siwanoy	82
Frank Barton, unattached	82
R. H. Woolworth, Princeton	82
L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills	82
R. A. Haight, Princeton	83
A. J. Drexel Jr., Lakewood	84
M. L. Pearey, Garden City	84
J. S. Dean, Princeton	85

SETS NEW RECORD
FOR BROAD JUMP

Butler, Dubuque College Star,
Establishes New Mark of
22ft. 11 1/4-in. in Penn's
Annual Pentathlon Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

Under exceedingly poor conditions at Franklin Field Friday afternoon, a new American college pentathlon champion sprang into prominence. R. Legendre, a Georgetown University freshman, jumped, sprinted, and virtually threw himself into fame, when he defeated a select field of 16 rivals in the opening day of Penn's twenty-fifth annual relay carnival.

Legendre won with 14 points and next in the long-drawn-out procession came W. R. Bartels, the Penn titleholder, with 20 points. C. Lewis, of Missouri, was one point shy of Bartels' mark, and fourth place went to S. Butler, the athlete from Dubuque College. His total was 24 points. B. Eckberg, Dartmouth College's only pentathlon entrant, since E. Thomson, and Ensign of Ohio Wesleyan, sixth with 28 points.

Legendre was prominent right from the start when Butler established a new Pentathlon broad jump record with a mark of 22ft. 11 1/4-in. The Georgetown freshman was right behind with 20ft. 1 1/4-in. He fell behind in the javelin throw, the second event on the Pentathlon circuit, when he could only pick up a seventh place with a throw of 129ft. 5 1/4-in., but came right back on the three remaining events, and, after winning the 200 meters in 22-4-5s, took second in the discus and 1500-meter run.

The new pentathlon champion is a graduate of Hebron Academy, where he participated in athletics for three years.
In the two United States college relay championships, Penn and University of Chicago divided honors. The sprint title went to Coach L. B. Peterson's speedy quartet, composed of Davis, Haymond, Smith and Gustafson, while McCosh's spectacular running in the last mile of the distance relay turned the victory to Coach A. Staggs' team.

In the sprint medal, Penn defeated Dartmouth, Penn State and Lehigh University in the order named. The Red and Blue won by 20yds. in 3m. 38-2-5s. This is 10s. more than the record made by J. E. Meredith's team in 1916.

Out of a field of six starters, the University of Chicago won the distance relay championship; Princeton being second, Iowa State third, Syracuse University fourth, Pitt fifth, and Lafayette College last.

Up until the last mile, it was all Princeton, the work of V. K. Raymond in the three-quarters mile stretch putting the Orange and Black at the head of the procession; but McCosh, the Conference champion, after trailing R. McCulloch, for three laps, cut loose about 150 yards from the tape and won by about 5 yards. Chicago was timed in 10m. 45-4-5s.

S. Landers, the Penn athlete, carried the Red and Blue colors to the front in the hop, step and jump by clearing 44ft. 3/4-in. E. Gourdin of Harvard University was second, with 42ft. 8-in. and S. Friedman, another Penn man, third, with 42ft. 6-in.

CINCINNATI WINS
ANOTHER CONTEST

Defeats St. Louis and Is Tied
With Brooklyn for First Place
in the Pennant Race With
Three Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
Brooklyn 41 25 79
Cincinnati 41 25 79
Philadelphia 41 25 79
Chicago 41 25 79
Pittsburgh 41 25 79
New York 41 25 79
Boston 41 25 79
St. Louis 41 25 79

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Philadelphia 6, New York 3
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1
Brooklyn vs. Boston, postponed

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston
New York at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Chicago
St. Louis at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By its defeat of the St. Louis Club, Friday afternoon, the Cincinnati Club of the National League enters a first place tie with the Brooklyn Club, both teams having won their first three games. Frequent postponements of the latter team's games in this city with the Braves have made it possible for the western club to catch up.

The other results in this league Friday were Philadelphia 6, New York 3, and Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 6 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia National League Club defeated the New York Giants here Friday, 6 to 3, winning the game in the first inning by hitting Smith freely. Dubuc, who succeeded Smith, pitched a steady game. Watson, of the local nine was steady throughout. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 0
New York 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 1
Batteries—Watson and Cady; Smith, Dubuc and McCarty. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a free-hitting, see-saw game, the Pittsburgh club of the National League defeated the Chicago Cubs here 6 to 5. Mayer was hit freely, but managed to keep the hits well scattered. The visitors fielded superbly and pulled out of some tight holes. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 8 0
Chicago 5 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—5 12 2
Batteries—Mayer and Schmidt; Martin and Kilfiter. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

CINCINNATI WINS 5 TO 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Cincinnati National League Club hit hard and freely the St. Louis Club pitchers Friday, and had little difficulty in winning by a 5 to 1 score. Meadows was hit freely in the fourth, being replaced by Goodwin, who later was relieved by May. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—5 10 1
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 2
Batteries—Meadows, Goodwin, May and Snyder; Eller and Rariden. Umpires—Byron and Harrison.

PICKUPS

The Philadelphia Nationals, have purchased Second Baseman Raymond from the Rochester club of the International League.

The Giants certainly have a very impressive outfield as regards batting. In Thursday's game the trio made six of the 11 hits made by the entire team.

Not a home run was made in the two major leagues, Thursday; but then, the Boston Red Sox did not play, and so Pitcher Ruth did not get a time at bat.

David Shea, utility infielder of the Boston Red Sox, signed a contract to play with that team during 1919. Last year he was the regular second baseman, as Barry was in the United States Navy.

C. C. Cravath, the hard-hitting outfielder for the Philadelphia Nationals, took his regular place in right field in Thursday's game for the first time this season and made four hits in as many times at bat.

The Chicago Cubs got away to a good start in the National League by defeating Pittsburgh 5 to 1. Left-Hander James Vaughn had the honor of pitching the opening game for the league champions, and he was in fine form.

If we may judge by the batting done by the White Sox in the first two games of the American League pennant race, they cannot be called the "Hitless Wonders" any more. Risberg batted for 750, Weaver for 636, and Jackson for 600.

Pitcher Ray Fisher, who was with the New York Americans for a number of years, but was traded this winter to the Cincinnati Reds, made his first appearance in the National League Thursday and won his game, 3 to 1. He held the St. Louis Cardinals to six hits.

Extra-inning contests are getting to be quite the thing at Washington. Two 13-inning games in successive days should give the fans of that city enough baseball. Curiously enough the two teams divided the honors, Washington winning the first game and the Athletics the second.

FOUR FENCERS
IN FINAL ROUND

W. H. Russell of Boston Athletic
Association Makes Best Show
in the Qualifying Rounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—W. H. Russell of the Boston Athletic Association, R. W. Dutcher of the New York Athletic Club, A. F. Lyon of the Fencers Club of New York, and J. G. Schaeffer of the New York Athletic Club, were the four fencers who won places in the final round of the United States amateur fencing championship tournament of 1919, with duelling swords, at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE BEECHAM OPERA IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A few weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor recorded the fact that "The Manchester opera season is now in full swing," and added a short summary of the season. It is practically the same season which is now being repeated at Drury Lane Theater, and Londoners are embracing the opportunity of improving their knowledge of a repertory of great works with the utmost keenness. Every night long queues await the opening of the doors to pit and gallery, and a ticket for the stalls brought back to the box office just as the performance is about to begin, finds an instant purchaser.

It is worth while to emphasize this, because the question of the audience is the really vital one in the recurrent problem of operatic performances in London. Enterprising impresarios have been able to show over and over again, through the course of several generations, that talent was easily forthcoming for the performance of opera in English, by English or British artists, but in London they have always been beaten in the end by the audience, that is to say, by its inaptitude or its inadequacy.

The history of the Carl Rosa Company is indicative. The older generation of opera-goers can trace in memory its descent from a company of as high promise as, and possibly greater individual talent than, the present Beecham company, to a traveling concern of a less distinguished character. That is mainly because the London public is one much given to idolatry, and idolatry is the deadliest foe to artistic intelligence. Idols change and the worshiper of them finds new ones. His interest is not sustained by being brought into the presence of great works having inherent vitality, nor can he find constant joy in a performance in which all parts contribute to the whole, and the whole is greater than any of them. He wants to offer bouquets to a soprano singer (or more often see the other people offer them), and he wants to applaud the conductor's entry and the tenor's exit.

Some Signs to Watch

There are some ominous signs that Sir Thomas Beecham and his more prominent singers are the idols of the moment, and if this should be the only result of their unflagging efforts in the cause, in the end it will be found that the Beecham Opera Company has failed just where its predecessors failed, that is to say, hard by the doors of that temple of idolatry, the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. An audience which merely wants to do cheaply at Drury Lane what others do expensively at Covent Garden will not advance artistic intelligence one jot.

Still, there are better signs. What Sir Thomas Beecham and his company set out to do is to give performances of masterpieces in such a way that they must carry instant conviction to an alert and unprejudiced audience, whether that audience has any previous knowledge of them or not. The greatest composers of opera have always had such a public in mind. The greatest of them all protested hotly that he wrote, not for the musicians, but for the ordinary man who could feel and think, a fact which made the clamor of the last phases of the Beethoven theater the more pitiable. Mozart threw himself with gusto into the composition of "The Magic Flute," because with a book in the native language of the country and the opportunity it gave for the free use of a popular melody enriching a popular drama, he could reach beyond the limits of court comedy. Moussorgsky went straight to the people for every detail which could bring variety into the presentation of Pouchkin's great history of "Boris Godounov." Wagner, Mozart, Moussorgsky are the very head and forefront of the Beecham scheme, and the performances of the last two (at the time of writing the season has only been in progress one week) have shown the motive which actuates the company very clearly and have been strong enough to bring genuine signs of appreciation from the audience.

"Boris Godounov"

In the case of "Boris Godounov," the presentation reaches its highest point in the scene which takes place in the inn near the Lithuanian frontier. There comes a dramatic picture, the hostess, a buxom cheerful creature singing her simple songs as she bustles about her kitchen, living an ordinary peasant's life controlled by a superstitious reverence for the "holy friars" and a half-defiant fear of minor government officials. The friars may fall as much below their office as they please; they still remain "holy." Nothing but brutality is to be expected from government officials, and protection of the hunted refugee is a natural instinct. And in the action and reaction of these forces the crisis comes. All the players contribute their parts to it perfectly. The idea of an individual triumph for Miss Edith Clegg (the hostess) or Mr. Herbert Langley (the more degraded of the two friars) or Mr. Walter Hyde (the refugee who aspires to raise rebellion as the false Dimitri) is unthinkable. One is absorbed in the living scene; the pulse throbs to its rhythm. Audience and actors are alike equally involved in its progress. There are, of course, many situations which do not grip one as this does, and many even in the greatest works where the necessities of the case turn the musical limelight exclusively for the time being on a single singer or pair of singers. The most thrilling moments in Puccini's operas are almost always those when hero and heroine make their conven-

tional appeal in exalted phrases of melody before the footlights, but only the fool is satisfied by such momentary thrills and is content to regard them without thought of their relation to the other human circumstances which have made the personal climax possible.

Sir Thomas Beecham's performances of Mozart give perhaps the most complete instances of what may be called the collective aim in opera. "The Marriage of Figaro" has been studied musically and staged imaginatively with such perfect art that for the first time in English performances of Mozart the audience may come straight to the essence of the situation. Here is no violent concatenation of human feeling as is found in the episodes of national history which Moussorgsky sought out, or the myths of Scandinavian legend which Wagner made his own. "Figaro" is a frivolous and frothy comedy, now cynical, now whimsical, now pathetic, but always humorous. Nothing fades so quickly as humor; one has only to look through the middle Victorian numbers of Punch to realize how much a joke suffers from being old-fashioned.

Sir Thomas Beecham determined that the most brilliant of Mozart's comedies could not be allowed to suffer that reproach which had practically killed Mozart on the English stage, and he succeeded in getting it dressed and restaged in the manner of Beaumarchais' own period, with an effect which is wholly delightful to the eye. But he did much more. He got his singers trained in "ensemble" singing, to sing it with such sense of proportion and such appreciation of each phrase as to persuade the hearer, just as Mozart originally had to persuade the Emperor, that after all there are not "too many notes." There is not a moment in the performance when one can feel that the stage is waiting for the music to catch it up. The comedy develops most strongly when the musical complexity rather than mere force. In doing this Sir Thomas Beecham and his company have retrieved Mozart to be as much the delight of the Twentieth Century as he was of the Eighteenth.

What Is in Store

What has been begun with "Figaro" can be followed up with the others. Musically the treatment of "The Magic Flute" is not much behind it, though it wants to be backed by a better stage setting than it gets at present. "The Seraglio" is still to be given in the course of the season, which has several other great possibilities in store, notably Verdi's only comedy, "Falstaff," lately given with tremendous acclamation at Manchester. But it is unnecessary to discuss the future; the present is now preparing its. The whole-hearted enthusiasm of the public for a venture cast on such liberal lines is one hopeful sign. The sincerity of the performance is another. If one dwells on these, rather than on the high merits of very varied and versatile singers in the company, it is because every one will recognize them as they occur. Their exclusive recognition has been the undoing of the past and is the danger of the present. The appreciation of broader issues opens the door to a healthier future.

MAESTRO VERDI, ITALIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On the scene of the swift, dignified, almost silent service with which a well-trained staff surrounds the homecoming of one of the family, Mollie made her usual impetuous descent down the broad stairs with a flying leap over the last three. Mr. Harford, just disencumbered of his traveling cape and soft hat, turned quickly to receive the loving welcome of the daughter from whom he had now been parted for the almost unprecedented period of five days.

"Falstaff!" she cried. "Oh, Falstaff!" Now there was nothing in Mr. Harford's tall, spare figure to call to mind the proportions or carriage of the swaggering knight of Shakespeare's plays. But it soon became apparent that Mollie was only eager to learn all particulars about the first performance in English of Verdi's famous opera, and that her whimsical exclamation was preparatory to the letting loose of a flood of pent-up questions about her father's visit to Manchester. Seated at last in her own sanctum, Mollie made a half-mocking apology for her inversion of the usual order of inquiries.

"Just as if you hadn't written to me that altogether lovely letter about the success of the Beecham company and the way in which the younger Goossens overtopped himself with the baton. Was Ranelow, too, so effective as all that? It must have been wonderful, the way he contrived to make you feel that he really was Falstaff." And so Mr. Harford was led over the whole ground once more, and elaborated the genial yet acute criticisms of his letter in regard to the artists and the mise-en-scène. "Where's Rachel?" he said at last. "She's been out all day with pupils and lectures and what not," answered Mollie. "She begged to 'carry your letter with her and you'll soon see how we mean to heckle you about the last part of it, where you speak of Verdi as composer and interpreter of the new Italy.'"

At that moment Mollie's dearest friend—the third inmate of the Harford establishment—appeared at the door opening into the music room. For a brief while the talk flowed into domestic channels, but presently her father's letter was smoothed out upon Mollie's knee, and Verdi became the one unchallenged subject of conversation.

"Do you remember," said Mr. Harford, "the story Henschel tells of meeting Verdi at the Cologne Musical

Festival and asking him how he (Henschel) should address his songs for which the great Italian had made a special request? In the most natural manner possible, he answered, 'Address me simply—Maestro Verdi, Italia.' Indeed, he represents Italian opera in the Nineteenth Century as no other master has done, and from one end of the country to the other the people knew him."

"Yes," said Rachel, "and throughout Sardinia and Italy 'Viva Verdi' was one of the great cries of the Italian war of liberation."

"That's true, but of course one must remember the singular fact that the five letters of his name were the initials of the words Vittorio Emanuele Re d'Italia."

Meanwhile Mollie's forefinger had been pointing to a particular passage in her father's letter, and she here broke in upon him. "Verdi the chosen of the nation is one thing, and Verdi the composer who never grew old is another. Why do you regard it as so strange that his powers should continue to heighten even beyond the three-score years and ten of the psalmist? Isn't that the natural thing for all of us if we become identified with our proper work and lose the sense of those thousand conflicting interests which lead nowhere?"

There was quite a pause; Mollie's remarks were often disconcerting. "Verdi's is an unusual case," replied Mr. Harford, slowly turning to Rachel. "If Mollie isn't eager to discuss him as a patriot, let's think of him as the liberator of Italian music. You know the wonderful suavity and the wealth of melody of the earlier Italian composers; and you know, too, that there followed a period when Byron and Victor Hugo and other foreign influences led the younger generation of Italians to portray the gloomy and the vehement sides of human nature. Well, at first Verdi went with the tide. If you look at the librettos of his early operas, you will see that he threw himself into the movement of the time. The plots of the 'Corsair,' 'Rigoletto,' and 'Ernani' were drawn from these writers; 'Macbeth' provided another theme that is sinister and tragic. The great change came afterward. It is not that Verdi abandoned such subjects in his later work, but that in place of the conventional treatment which is characteristic of much of his earlier operas, as well as of the operas of other Italian composers, he substituted a freedom of manner and truth of characterization which lifted the whole constructive effort on to quite a different planet."

Rachel took up the thread. "I have never quite understood the part that Boito played in this transformation. As you said in your letter, it is difficult to estimate the profound influence a good libretto has upon the thought and musical expression of even a great master. And Boito was more to Verdi than a mere librettist, wasn't he?"

"Yes, far more; though, indeed, Boito was the greatest of librettists. An American critic says somewhere that Verdi's acquaintance with Arrigo Boito was the turning point of his career; that the influence of the one upon the other was that of an artistic conscience; that Boito helped Verdi to scramble upon the shoulders of Verdi. But there is a point at which I can't follow Hunkeler—yes, that's the critic's name. He says that Boito helped the Verdi of one period to forget the Verdi of another."

"Aida," "Otello," and "Falstaff" belong to the last period," interjected Mollie, looking at the written sheet before her. "Quite so," said her father, "but the point is that the work of Verdi was, after all, continuous. I was present once at a very interesting discussion when a contrast between Verdi and Wagner was drawn. There were then played a number of examples from 'Ernani,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Traviata,' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' which the introducer pointed out only wanted the least little touches of modern harmony to fit them for position in the three operas you've named. It is often possible to reverse the process, for instance to take bits of 'Falstaff' and bring them down to the level of the more vulgar snatches in the early operas."

"One might carry back that thought of continuity," observed Rachel, "even to the days when Verdi as a child used to follow an occasional organ grinder through the village of Roncole and beyond, just as if the hurdy-gurdy man were the Pled Piper himself. And didn't the solitary little boy play back in good coin all his delight in those tunes! No one surely has ever supplied so many melodies for the barrel organ and the village peasantry as has the Verdi of later years."

"Then Mollie returned to the charge. 'It's just that idea of continuity I want to bring out. In 'Falstaff,' Verdi is filled to the brim with boyish light-heartedness—with a lighter heart in fact than he actually had as a boy. What go, what gaiety, what grace, there is in the opera as you describe it, father! Laughter and joyousness seem to possess the master, just as if he had escaped from school, and were watching each amusing scene at each fresh turn of the road. If you want to consider him as a patriot, he is there to teach us to rejoice in the perennial youth of an Italy that undivided herself, and is no longer a divided nation. He enforces the lesson by his own steady progress toward the perfection of all the means at his command. He shows us that continuity is the real secret of life and of inspiration. He is a standing protest against old age and its alleged disabilities, and I for one am just going to disbelieve in them altogether. You may speak of Verdi in the past if you like, but I cry 'Viva Verdi!' all the time!"

The two listeners found nothing to say in reply. The girl's eager, happy face held them silent. "Well, Rachel," said Mr. Harford at last, "it's no use trying to get level with Mollie this time. She has outpaced us both!"

EDUCATION AND FOLK SONG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"I wonder if we shall ever discover a system of education which will teach children just the things they want to know and which they feel instinctively are theirs," said a teacher, laying down her music roll with a sigh.

"Don't they all want music?" asked the Mathematics Teacher.

"Not the piano," said the Music Teacher. "They become tired of their pieces before they have mastered them, and it takes so long for them to learn the simplest piece in the short time for practice most of them can give, that their power of musical expression is necessarily limited. Yet music is given us as a language, and it seems too bad it should be so difficult."

"What do we want to teach through music?" said a thoughtful-eyed girl, looking up from the window seat.

"Exactness, firmness, and decision," cried the Music Teacher.

"But that's my privilege," argued the Mathematics Mistress. "Music is much more an emotional relief than a science."

"Pardon me, rhythm demands accuracy," said the Music Teacher. "I don't call mesmerized swaying or emotional mob-impulse a sense of rhythm, or rather, it isn't the science or knowledge of rhythm which enables the pupil to phrase correctly, and makes him awake to every subtle variation in the time. Maybe children become bored by the exactions of music. And yet one feels music is meant to be the natural expression of joy and praise, and its mechanism ought never to be an overwhelming factor in any stage."

The English of Folk Song

"I wonder if we don't err when we try to put every branch of education and expression in a water-tight compartment all by itself," remarked the English Teacher from the window seat. "I was just thinking what a wonderful education in music and English are the folk songs Cecil Sharp has collected. Now there is English which the children feel instinctively is theirs: fresh, simple, perpetually enriching their vocabularies, and with all the subtle rhythms of brooks and birds and winds in its cadences. I was noticing how many of the songs begin with some remark about a country stroll:

"Down by some crystal spring, where the nightingales sing,
Most pleasant it is, in season, to hear the groves ring."

Or hear this:
"As I was a-walking one morning in spring,
To hear the birds whistle, and the nightingale sing."

Or another version.
"As I was a-walking one midsummer morning
A-viewing the meadows and to take the air,
Twined by the banks of the sweet primroses."

While there is an evening one:
"How delightful is an evening one,
In those evenings in spring,
The sheep going home to the fold;
The master-doth sing,
As he views everything,
And his dog goes before him where he's sold."

The Music of the Songs

"But what beautiful airs," cried the Music Teacher. "Such unexpected intervals for all their simplicity."

"They don't strike me as simple," said the Mathematics Mistress. "I was reminded of modern French music; some of those tunes sounded just as strange and untrifled."

"But they are so English," cried the Music Teacher. "They are the direct descendants of Purcell."

"Do you know what they remind me of?" said the Art Teacher, revealing herself in the depths of the lounge. "The beautiful English embroideries of the Jacobean and Elizabethan ages, with their formal scrollwork lines, intricate stitches, and elaborate flowers, which for all their conventionalized treatment are so startlingly lifelike. One can never mistake a tulip, rose, or daisy, although it grows out of a tree trunk or a vine."

All the same, that music is like modern French music, and the shepherding song reminded me of the old French berceuses," persisted the Mathematics Teacher. "It had the same delicate precision."

"But then think how closely English and French characteristics were associated when those songs were invented," said the History Teacher, who had recently entered with her pile of reference books, and was trying to fit in a few minutes of study. The temptation to join in the discussion was, however, irresistible. "People are fond of talking of the English as insular, but their island has been the scene of more intensified assimilation than any other spot in the world. Don't forget French was as much Chaucer's language as English, nor the important part French minstrels played in making the Norman conquest acceptable. Why, the French troubadour music was as well known in England as in Provence."

Music of Free Craftsmen

"Yes, the English folk songs have nothing barbaric or primitive about them," said the Music Teacher, reflectively. "They are the quintessence of civilized yet natural harmony."

"And do you know why?" cried the Art Teacher. "Because they were the music of a great accomplished race of craftsmen and craftsmen. I never tire of talking of the Golden Age of English crafts, that music sprang from clever people accustomed to express their joy and sympathy with spontaneous fervor; they could play instruments and read music as easily as they could embroider, or carve, or gild. The English people have always been good workmen, and their folk-music is workmanlike."

"They have always been orderly, and that formal music is orderly," said the Mathematics Mistress. "At the same time, English people have always been free, and I think that is why I find the intervals perplexing, because they are not made by rule or rote, but are the expression of free original ideas."

"Ah, that's why I love the English words," laughed the English Teacher. "Those simple songs are models of style. Can you have anything fresher or more exquisite than this?"

"O cuckoo she's a pretty bird, she singeth for the cuckoo's sake,
She singeth good tidings, she telleth no lies,
She sucketh white flowers, for to keep her voice clear,
And the more she singeth cuckoo, the summer draweth near."

Or is there anything more delicate in its humor than this?

"Say can you make me a cambric shirt,
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
Without any needle or needlenwork?"

"Yes, if you wash it in yonder well,
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
Where neither springs water, nor rain ever fell."

"Say can you plow me an acre of land?
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
Between the sea and the salt sea strand."

"Yes, if you plow it with one ram's horn,
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
And sow it all over with one peppercorn."

"Say, can you reap with a sickle of leather,
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
And tie it all up with a tomcat's feather."

"Yes, if you gather it all in a sack,
Sing Ivy Leaf, Sweet William, and Thyme,
And carry it home on a butterfly's back,
And you shall be a true lover of mine."

"What a charming refrain!" said the Music Teacher.

Educational Value
"Yes, they always give the freshness of meadows and gardens," said the English Teacher, "even in far from sentimental songs."

"Jenny couldn't wash and Jenny couldn't make,
(Gently Jenny cried rosemary)
For fear of darning her white apron tape
(As the dew flies over the mulberry tree!)"

"Why can't the children start their music education with those songs instead of Schumann's 'Merry Peasant,' or Weber, or even Beethoven," sighed the Music Teacher. "Now they would feel that those songs and that music belonged to them, and for all its subtlety, there isn't the heaviness or the complexity of so-called classical music in the folk songs. And then if the piano could be eliminated, at least for a time, until rhythm was absolutely mastered."

"Why not teach them the pipe and tabor?" said the English Mistress.

"The pipe and tabor both shall play
The viols sweetly ring
From morn to eve the summer's day
While we go hawking."

"And then the children could practice out of doors and carry their music about with them," said the History Teacher.

"What a Golden Age it would be!"

"And what a unified interchangeable thing education is," said the English Teacher, rising as the class bell sounded. "I'm off to take a lesson on Alfred Noyes' 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern,' and tell them about the butcher and his morris dance. If they only could go on straight to you and learn some of the tunes and songs the butcher danced to, and then go on for a history lesson about the times he lived in; and find out the towns they led to; and then make a tabor and rill it or paint it, and use it, what a thing education might be if it could be unified!"

"And related to the children's lives and interests and joys," said the Music Teacher. "But I certainly shall start them upon folk songs."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—In choosing "The Old English School" of Organ Playing for a lecture-recital, Dr. C. W. Pearce was enabled to give a good deal of attention to Samuel Wesley, the most distinguished of the old manual-playing English organists, and a nephew of the famous John Wesley. Dr. Pearce said that he singled out Samuel Wesley as organist and composer, because he had the courage to follow the leadings of his own artistic nature when other English composers were imitating Handel in a more or less servile manner. If Wesley was influenced by anyone it was by J. S. Bach, but he was not distinctly and clearly in everything he wrote. This was even more manifest in his vocal compositions than in his instrumental works. Indeed, in the opinion of Dr. Ernest Walker, Wesley was even more indebted instrumentally to Christian Bach than to his father. It should be noted that Christian lived in England during the organist's boyhood and youth. But there was room for more than one opinion, said the lecturer, as to who principally influenced Wesley as an instrumental writer, particularly in regard to his compositions for the organ. It was necessary to bear in mind the wide difference that existed between the clumsy English organ of Wesley's day and the German organ of the time of J. S. Bach, which even then had pedal-boards very much as they were known today. Probably all would agree that Wesley did a great deal to overcome the many and embarrassing limitations of the instrument for which he had to write. Under the conditions that then existed in England, he was able to secure astonishingly good results.

Dr. Pearce gave illustrations taken from a book of short pieces published by Wesley about a century ago. This little volume, said the speaker, was dedicated to "organists in general," by which was meant the organists of Wesley's native land. The pieces scarcely were presented as nearly as possible as they were written by the composer. Dr. Pearce remarked that

it was fortunate for anyone, who attempted as he was doing that day to play these compositions in their original shape on a modern organ, to know that the left hand part very seldom went below 8-ft. C. If his hearers occasionally heard an unexpected pedal note or two, he trusted that they would remember that in such cases Wesley had strayed below the lowest note of the modern manual keyboard, and that the resources of the modern pedal-board had to be temporarily drawn upon by a modern player in order to preserve the pitch of the notes written by the composer. The short pieces in question were classified by Dr. Pearce under nine headings as follows:

1. Diapason movements.
2. Pieces for diapasons and principal.
3. Ditto for great to fifteenth.
4. Ditto for full organ without trumpet.
5. Ditto for full organ with trumpet.
6. A cornet voluntary.
7. Pieces for the display of solo stops.
8. A short prelude and fugue.
9. A grand voluntary.

The Newcastle Bach Society have given a concert performance of Purcell's great work, "Dido and Aeneas." The choir sang extremely well and the soloists turned their opportunities to highly dramatic and expressive account. The controversy regarding the date of "Dido and Aeneas" is now finally settled. Mr. W. B. Squire wrote an article on the subject which appeared in a considerable time ago in the "Dictionary of National Biography." There he goes carefully into the whole question, and supports his statements from many different quarters, finally arriving at the conclusion that the opera was written "somewhere between 1689 and 1690." But there are grounds for assigning an earlier date; amongst others, there is said to be a play bill of 1680, announcing a performance of "Dido and Aeneas" at Mr. Josiah Priest's school or academy for young gentlemen at Chelsea. That play bill, if authentic, serves to show that the work must have been composed much nearer the traditional date, 1677, than Mr. Barclay Squire's arguments would permit.

It would not be easy to find anyone more representative of Bristol music than Mr. George Riseley. Beginning as a boy in the cathedral choir of that city, he was afterward articled to Mr. John Corfe, the then organist, and himself rose subsequently to the same position in the cathedral. He has also been the official organist to the Colston Hall Company since its inception. His recent discourse—to members of the local branch of the Royal Colonial Institute—deserves, therefore, more than usual consideration. He said that when colonial and overseas visitors came to Bristol they were shown the docks and everything that had helped to make Bristol a great commercial city and distributing center. But having seen all these immense hives of industry, the visitors might not unreasonably ask their hosts to show them their means of recreation, their opportunities for the daily enjoyment of first-rate music, their permanent orchestra, their concert and reception rooms and so on. To these inquiries, said Mr. Riseley, there could be no satisfactory reply. Fifty years ago the people of Bristol held a far higher musical position in the country than they did at present. Those who remembered the Monday Popular Concerts of that period knew that every fortnight there was an opportunity of listening to an orchestral program containing a symphony, a concerto, overtures, and on occasions a new composition by an English composer, who generally visited the city to conduct his work. The speaker added that, in writing of these concerts, the then musical critic of The Times said: "The only two men in England who are encouraging English talent are Mr. Manns of the Crystal Palace and Mr. Riseley at Bristol."

That evening, said Mr. Riseley, he wished to place before them a scheme for providing really good music rendered by a first-class resident orchestra of 50 performers. He proposed that there should be two concerts daily at 3 and 8 o'clock, a symphony concert every Thursday, and from time to time the opportunity to hear the most eminent vocal and instrumental soloists of the day. No doubt his hearers knew that the Colston Hall was in the market. He was content that, with suitable alterations, it could be made a popular daily resort, and provide reception and other rooms in connection with the musical scheme that he had placed before them. It would be a disgrace and reproach to Bristol if Colston Hall with its 57 years' record were to become a warehouse. Lately, said Mr. Riseley, he had met two merchants outside the hall who informed him that they had been inspecting it to see if it were suitable for the storage of corn. Yet at this very moment they found a small place like Bath intending to spend £1,500,000 on a large concert hall and municipal buildings.

A song-cycle, entitled "Mother and Child," by John Ireland, was the new work by Miss Muriel Foster's recent recital. These settings of Christina Rossetti's stanzas are instinct with tenderness and charm; moreover, they are written with admirable lucidity. Mr. Ireland having cleverly caught the mood of the poems. Preceding this work on the program, came two groups of French songs, which included Debussy's "Trois Ballades de Villon," Ravel's "Le Paon," and five "Chansons Bourguignonnes," some of which belong to the Seventeenth Century and some date back as far as the Fourteenth. Of these latter the gem was undoubtedly "C'est Guignolot d'Saint Lazot," which had to be repeated. The scheme was of unusual interest and variety, and it need scarcely be added that, in the various styles, Miss Foster found opportunity for her unique gifts, and afforded her hearers genuine artistic pleasure.

PROGRESS IN BRITISH VIOLINS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is something quite original about the friendly contests which Mr. W. W. Cobbett has been arranging between British makers of violins. The main competition was decided last year and the prize divided between five makers. There was, however, a supplementary competition which, after running its preliminary course, culminated in a concert recently given at the Aeolian Hall. Out of 56 violins submitted to Mr. Cobbett, two examples were chosen for a hearing on that occasion. After the performance the audience were asked to vote on the total merits of the respective instruments, a first and second prize being offered. Arthur Richardson, Park Road, Crediton, Devon, received 247 votes, while William Glenister received 145 votes. In announcing this result Mr. Cobbett spoke in part as follows:

"The first prize goes to Mr. Richardson, about whom I dare say you would like to know something. He only adopted the profession of violin-making about six years ago and is comparatively unknown. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but have every reason to think that he is present in the hall today and that the pleasure will shortly be mine. His violins are well known to me, as I have had three of them in my house for some months past, and I am informed of some of his personal characteristics by the minister of the chapel he attends at Crediton. From him I gather that he is an enthusiast, with thorough knowledge and grasp of his subject and artistic to the finger-tips. His violins are modeled after Stradivari but are not actual copies, his own individuality peeping out in them unmistakably."

Unknown Talent Found

"It has been the greatest of all the satisfactions I have enjoyed in connection with my chamber-music competitions to know that they have so frequently brought to light unknown talent. In this violin competition which is affiliated to them, history has repeated itself, and I will not conceal from you that I am very happy about it. Mr. Glenister, whose workshop is but a few stone's throws from where we stand, is a well-known and respected figure in the violin-making world. He has in his time, played many parts, touched several trades, only taking to violin-making as a profession in middle life. His career, of the type we associate more with American than English life, has attracted the attention of innumerable journalists, who have found in its features good 'copy' and written frequently about him and his work."

"I have said of the 1918 competition that it did not bring forward a British Stradivarius, but it might well have done so had Mr. Glenister been taken young and brought up in the workshop of some modern Amati. He models from examples of the great masters and executes the whole of the work with his own hands. As many as 59 violins, six violas, and 12 violoncellos, have issued from his workshop."

A Bright Future

"British violin-makers have a future, if England so wills it. Frankly, she has not always willed it, where arts and crafts are concerned. She is keenly appreciative of what comes from abroad, and I will not say that is a bad thing (if not overdone), but she is often blind to what is happening, if you will excuse the vulgarism, under her very nose."

"Some of the violins submitted to me are among the best new instruments I have yet played upon, yet there is at present no real school of violin-making in this country. The bulk of our makers have had no professional training whatever, but have begun as self-taught amateurs, groping their way from the dark to the light, but achieving, in spite of that drawback, remarkable results. Were there an academy of violin-making in existence, guiding young hands the right way to go from the first, encouraging them to study acoustics, wood carving in all its branches, decorative art work, and so forth, were they helped by the possessors of master violins willing to lend their instruments from time to time as models, in short, were empirical replaced by scientific methods, British luthiers should be able to supply the musical world with what it wants, new violins in great numbers of distinguished tonal quality, and artistic workmanship to take the place of the old which are gradually wearing out. Already there are not enough to go round."

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And in a line of eye-sight linked with these,
The hoary peaks of Scotland that give birth
To Tiviot's stream, to Annan, Tweed, and Clyde—
Crowding the quarter whence the sun comes forth
Gigantic mountains rough with crags; beneath,
Right at the imperial station's western base,
Main ocean, breaking audibly, and stretched
Far into silent regions blue and pale;—
And visibly engirdling Mona's Isle
That as we left the plain, before our sight
Stood like a lofty mount, uplifting slowly
(Above the convex of the water globe)
Into clear view the cultured fields that streak
Her habitable shores, but now appears
A dwindled object, and submits to lie
At the spectator's feet.—Yon azure ridge,
Is it a perishable cloud? Or there
Do we behold the line of Erin's coast?
Land sometimes by the roving shepherd swain
(Like the bright confines of another world)
Not doubtfully perceived.—Look homeward now!
In depth, in height, in circuit. How serene
The spectacle, how pure!—Of Nature's works,
In earth, and air, and earth-embracing sea,
A revelation infinite it seems;
Display august of man's inheritance,
Of Britain's calm felicity and power!
—Wordsworth.

All Plodders

I have known several men who may be recognized in days to come as men of genius, and they were all plodders, hard-working, intent men. Genius is known by its works; genius without works is a blind faith, a dumb oracle. But meritorious works are the result of time and labor, and cannot be accomplished by intention or by a wish. Every great work is the result of time, of vast preparatory training. Facility comes by labor.—George Ross.

Speaking With Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN'S authority is derived from God, from Principle, and from no other or lesser quarter. The authority of the individual is the result of his understanding of Principle, of his living in accordance with Principle, and of his demonstration of Principle. The authority which comes merely from office is not authority at all, in any true sense. Pilate discovered that when he boasted to Christ Jesus of his authority, and recognized its limitations in the roar of the despised rabble outside his doors, "Thou art not Caesar's friend." Caesar himself realized how little it all meant when he hid himself, from his assassins, in the curtains of his window. The authority of Caesar, the authority of Pilate, then, was nothing but the simulated authority of the human mind, the counterfeit of the only true authority, which is divine. Neither Caesar nor Pilate had ever dreamed of the authority which said to the blind man see and to the deaf man hear, which ordered the storm to cease and the dead to come forth from the tomb.

Caesar and Pilate were of the earth earthy, as has been every Caesar from Augustus to Napoleon, and every Pilate from Pontius to Warren Hastings. True authority comes from unknowing everything which has ever been most real to Caesar and his pro-consuls. It is born in the human consciousness, in repudiating matter for Spirit, and deserting the footsteps of Caesar for the footsteps of the Christ, as is made absolutely clear by Mrs. Eddy, in a well known passage, on page 14 of Science and Health: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak as one having authority."

To understand the full significance of this it must be remembered that the common people who had followed Christ Jesus "from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan," brought with them their sick, all who "were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy." All these Jesus healed. And it was because he demonstrated the truth of his teaching through his healing, that the people recognized the power of his doctrine, and declared that "he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

The scribes were but a subdivision of the Jewish ecclesiastical hierarchy, a hierarchy which relied, after the manner of Caesar and the Pontifex Maximus, on ritual, creeds, and denunciation, to establish and to maintain their authority. They appealed to matter, where Jesus trod it under foot, and found their argument in the services of the gaoler and the executioner, where Jesus found his in healing the sick and raising the dead. Such a thing as the new Gospel was unknown, almost incomprehensible, to the fishermen and plowmen, accustomed to run from the whips of the Roman centurions, or to bow to the decisions of the Jewish doctors of the law. And so it was that these fishermen, finding the elements themselves subservient to the commands of the man, who wore neither the scarlet tunic of the centurion, nor the phylacteries of the Pharisees, asked one another in astonishment, "What manner of man is this! for he commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him."

What manner of man was Jesus the Christ? The disciples should have been better able to answer the question themselves than any other human beings. They appear, however, never actually to have grasped the meaning of Christ Jesus until after the resurrection, and then one, and only one of them, John, the beloved disciple, sufficiently to himself meet and master death. It took the resurrection, apparently, to impress upon these men who had seen the sick healed and the dead raised, the multitudes fed and the storm calmed, the utter unreality of matter. Yet, without a scientific understanding of this, the mighty works of Jesus can never be repeated with any compelling influence. But the reason of the human failure to accept and rise to the grandeur of the teaching of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy makes perfectly clear on page 345 of Science and Health: "This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science inculcates, enrages the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism." The rich young man went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions.

It is just those great material possessions, though they may not necessarily be numbered in gold or silver, in houses or cattle, which obliterate the footsteps of the Christ under men's very eyes. Mankind is willing enough to surrender its pains and its sorrows, but its sensual pleasures are very dear to it. It will make every excuse for them, and even argue that they are a positive necessity to it. Many of them seem harmless, but it is doubtful if any concession to matter can ever be entirely free from harm. Some particularly surrender to it altogether beyond the understanding of the individual, and it is no man's business to judge him lost if he is judged himself. None the less the scientific fact remains that the ruler went away sorrowful because he would not sell all that he had and give to the poor.

What has a man to sell, to part with?

Plenty of things often much more difficult to give up than the purple and fine linen, and the sumptuous living which held Dives as in a vice. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Many a man who thanks God that he is not as the common thief, will steal his neighbor's character or opportunity without blenching. The thief risks his liberty. The slanderer risks, as he thinks, nothing, but in reality he risks his life. What shall it profit a man, Jesus demanded, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul. Mrs. Eddy put the same warning, even more terribly, on page 426 of Science and Health: "If the belief in death were obliterated, and the understanding obtained that there is no death, this would be a tree of life, known by its fruits. Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation."

Celtic Art in Norway

A prominent feature of the Norse section of the Scottish Historical Exhibition, held in Glasgow a few years ago, was a cast of the richly carved doorway of Urnes Church, in Sogn, Western Norway, the carvings being of characteristic Celtic design, ornamental animal forms in interlaced designs, pointing to an early and intimate intercourse between Norway and the British Isles. The church, which is still being used for worship, is a "Stavkirke" and dates from about 1070 and the reign of King Olaf Kyrre of Norway. The "Stavkirke" ("Stave Church"), of which there are still a few in existence in Norway, derives its name from the style of construction, being built of vertically placed planks.

The style of the carvings in Urnes Church shows plainly the influence of Celtic art, or rather it may be said to show traces of the mutual interchange between Norse and Celtic art which took place during the Viking period. The Celtic art at that time borrowed features from Norse art and vice versa. That the carvings of Urnes Church are of pure Norse workmanship is plainly evident, according to the opinion of archaeologists based on the material used and the technical skill displayed. The same excellent treatment of the wood as artistic material is displayed that is shown in the carvings on the Oseberg ship (excavated in 1904 at Oseberg, Norway), belonging to a period about two hundred years earlier than that of the Urnes church, and in the later Norwegian "Stave churches." Indeed, woodcarving as an art has always flourished greatly in Norway from the earliest times, and probably in no other country is this art found on the same scale that it is in Norway.

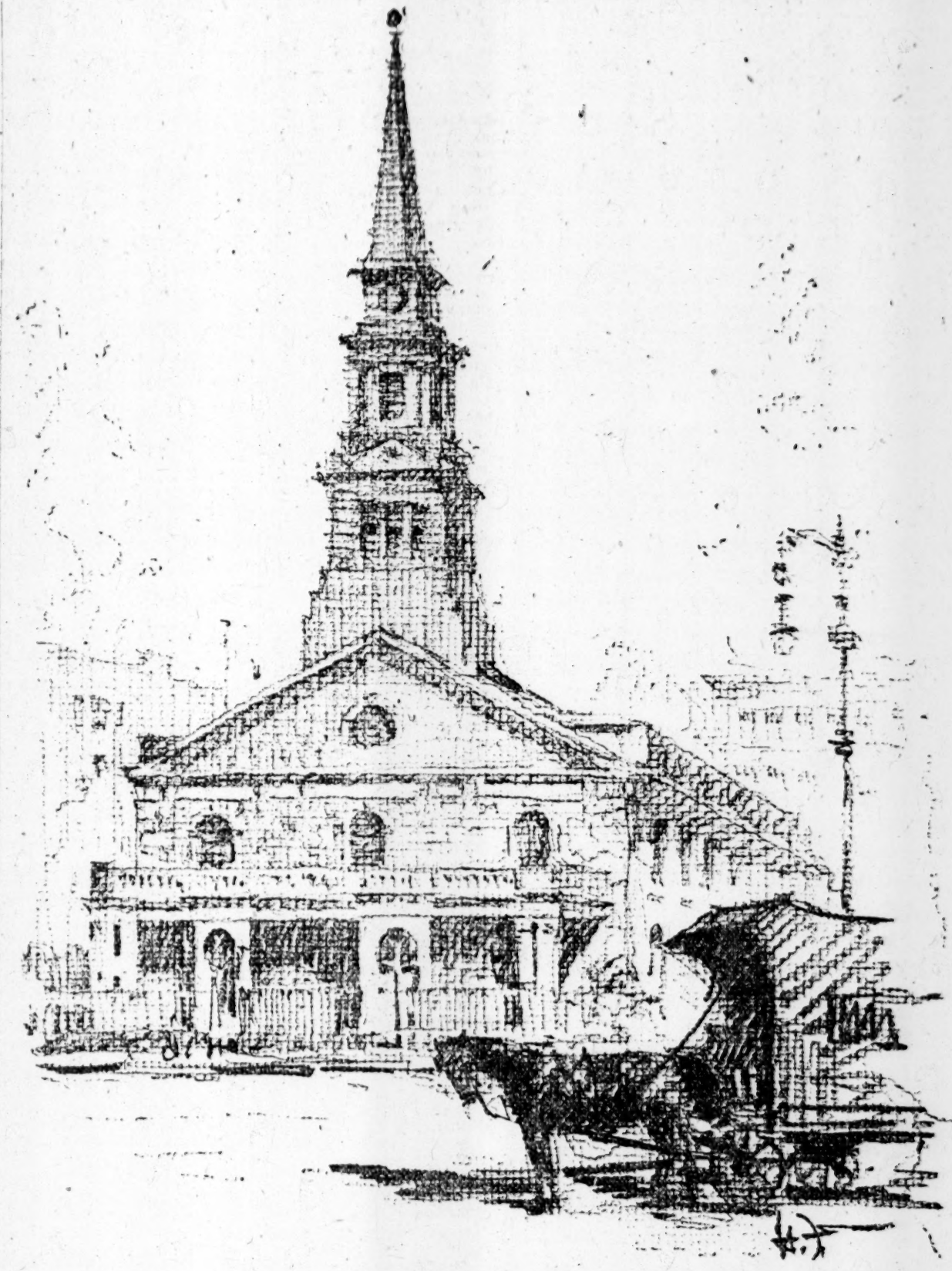
A large number of antique metal objects with ornamental Celtic character, such as brooches, buckles, clasps, mountings, and so on, some of them remarkable for their beautiful embellishments and rich gildings, have also been found from time to time in Norway. Many of these objects have probably been carried away by the Vikings as a result of their frequent expeditions to Scotland and Ireland, but the finds are too large and numerous for them all to be accounted for in this way. They tend to show that the Norsemen rapidly acquired and developed Celtic art and motifs, and this assumption is further strengthened by the fact that while there is Celtic ornamentation upon them, many of the objects are themselves Norse in character.

All the Vikings were by no means the wild barbarians they have often been considered, for, although they were heathen, and therefore did not share directly in the culture of the world of their time, still they had attained to a degree of civilization which must not be underestimated. One may, for instance, be justified in saying that the taste for art, especially with regard to ornaments, which prevailed in Norway at the beginning of the Viking period can compare favorably, in its way, with that shown in contemporary Celtic ornament, although, of course, Celtic art showed a degree of advanced technical skill as yet unknown to the Norsemen.

The Willow

The willow is of all trees the most celebrated in romance and romantic history. Its habit of growing by the sides of lakes and rivers, and of spreading its long branches over wells in solitary pastures, has given it a peculiar significance in poetry as the accompaniment of pastoral scenes. Hence there is hardly a song of nature, a rustic lay of shepherds, a Latin eclogue, or any descriptive poem, that does not make frequent mention of the willow. The piping sounds from wet places in the spring of the year, the songs of the earliest birds, and the hum of bees when they first go abroad after the winter's rest, are all delightfully associated with this tree. We breathe the perfume of its flowers before the meadows are spangled with violets, and when the crocus has just appeared in gardens; and its early bloom makes it a conspicuous object when it comes forth under an April sky, gleaming with a drapery of golden verdure among the still naked trees of the forest and orchard.

When Spring has closed her delicate fingers, and the multitude that crowded around the footsteps of May have yielded their places to the brighter host of June, the willow scatters the golden amants that adorned it, and appears in the deeper garniture of its green foliage. The hum of insects is no longer heard among its boughs in search of honey, but the notes of the phoebe and the summer yellow-bird, that love to nestle in their spray, may be heard from their green shelter on all summer noons. The fresh and peculiar incense of the



St. Marks-in-the-Bowery, New York

What Virtue in a Crooked Street

What virtue there is in a crooked street! The slant of Stuyvesant Street, upon which St. Marks-in-the-Bowery fronts, gives charm and piquancy to the whole quarter. The church, by the grace of this old relic of Bouwerie Village days, stands at variance to the rage for parallelograms that affected the commissioners who laid out the streets of New York. Fortunately, St. Marks was built before this happened, and its presence, at an opposing angle to rectilinear system, saved the street, so pleasantly named for the founder of the ancient settlement.

St. Marks-in-the-Bowery now finds itself in the midst of one of the most picturesque and colorful parts of the city. Second Avenue, to which it presents its garden and an angle view of the church, especially agreeable to see as one walks up the avenue, having quickly shed the luster of a once famous residence street, has taken on all the bustle and activity of a foreign boulevard, with terrace cafes and restaurants, liberally patronized by foreign residents, and where English is scarcely understood. In summer, when Fifth Avenue is deserted, Second Avenue alone vies with Broadway in the gayety indicative of a seething metropolis.—Helen W. Henderson, in "A Lotterer in New York."

The Wonderful Nile

The Nile is a river of contrasts no less than of harmonies. On one side, mud-banks and cultivation are opposed to precipitous cliffs which rise abruptly from the water's edge a thousand feet into the air. Every geological feature is plainly shown in their perpendicular sides, the regular stratifications being broken here and there by some earthquake "fault" or a rock-throw tomb. Close in to the rocks lie boats, dwarfed into insignificance by the tremendous mass above them, while the blue-clad quarrymen, toiling laboriously, load them with their cargoes of dazzling white. Eagles soar about the cliffs and are lost to sight before the top is reached, and along the narrow strip of shingle beach a small boy and his black flock of goats scramble warily in search of pasture. The whole is repeated in the water—a mass of shimmering, glittering light.

In midstream bustling steamers and quick-sailing "glasses" steer their course between lazily drifting "ribbin" boats, while others again from Gharsh or Sohah, heavily laden with a pyramid of water-pots, lie athwart the stream which bears them slowly to their northern markets.

Humility

No less interesting are the mud-banks themselves, crowned with the fresh green of the young Indian corn crop. You will notice how each successive fall of the water cuts the steep sides into terraces, from the face of which slabs of alluvial mud constantly break off like basaltic rock, and are swept away in the stream. Each fresh

Canova

When Canova entered the Venetian Academy he was dissatisfied with the doctrines he was taught there, and left it at the end of about a year, to try to find some better way for himself, more like the way followed by the ancients. He carved several figures in marble and soft stone, an "Orpheus," a "Eurydice," a group of "Dædalus and Icarus," and two statues of Esculapius. His patron, Falier, continued to interest himself in him and sent him to Rome. He also obtained a small pension for him from his government.

Zulian, who had received him with great friendliness in his own house, had him make a cast of his group of "Dædalus and Icarus," and showed it to a number of his artistic friends. They were all silent for some time, to the great embarrassment of the poor young artist; finally, Gaiwin Hamilton, a Scotch artist and connoisseur living at Rome, addressed him with a real and affectionate interest, and begged him to unite something of the antique ideal to the fine and speaking imitation of nature which he had made.

Canova

Canova, accordingly, gave himself up to the study of the antique; but, says his biographer, without giving up the constant study of nature. His

benefactor Zulian, after a time, gave him a fine piece of marble, to try the result of his studies upon. He chose for his subject, "Theseus and the Minotaur." It was made in the palace of the Ambassador himself. When it was finished, Zulian again assembled his artistic and learned friends, and showed them the cast of the head of the Theseus, without telling them what it was. They disagreed about its significance; but they all agreed that it was a piece of Greek sculpture, and the more learned ones were sure they had seen it, they could not recollect where. Then Zulian showed them the complete group; they were much delighted with it, and, says Cicognara, envy, as well as the Minotaur, was seen to be discomfited. The young artist was not yet twenty-five.—Edward Everett Hale.

Shelley's Prophecy

A prophetic vision of the America of today was seen by the English poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, in his "Revolt of Islam," written in 1817. The poet's great-grandfather, Timothy Shelley, had emigrated to America, and his grandfather, afterward Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., was born in Newark, New Jersey. It may be assumed, though direct evidence is lacking, that Percy Bysshe Shelley learned from his grandfather something of the possibilities for the land which in that day was little more than a wilderness. This is what the English poet said of America more than one hundred years ago:

"There is a people mighty in its youth,
A land beyond the oceans of the West.
Where, though with rudest rites,
Freedom and Truth
Are worshipped; from a glorious
mother's breast
Who, since high Athens fell, among
"the rest,
Sate like the Queen of Nations, but
in woe.
By inbred monsters outraged and
oppressed,
Turns to her chainless child for suc-
cor now.
It draws the milk of power in Wis-
dom's fullest flow.
That land is like an eagle, whose
young gaze
Feeds on the noontide beam, whose
golden plume
Floats moveless on the storm, and in
the blaze
Of sunrise gleams when earth is
wrapped in gloom.
An epitaph of glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe may thy fame
be made,
Great people! as the sands thou
shalt become;
Thy growth is swift as morn when
night must fade;
The multitudinous earth shall sleep
beneath thy shade."
—From the Sentinel Review, Wood-
stock, Ontario, Canada.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919

EDITORIALS

Marshal Foch?

THE publication of the news of the secret agreement between France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, on the one side, and Japan on the other, combined with the official announcement of the decision of Germany to send only minor representatives to Versailles to receive the allied terms, and convey them to Berlin, or is it Weimar, although this last was hurriedly reconsidered, is all a part of a vast political effort, based on the unrest in the world, to use the forces of bolshevism to produce conditions of anarchy through the utilization of which the gambler in autocracy and the conspirator in the cellar may come into their own. And all the time, behind these, there crouch other influences and organizations biding their time in expectation of the opportunity which is hoped for.

A straw, the proverb says, will show how the wind blows, and, in the same way, the political meteorologist may judge, from the signs of the times, in what direction it is hoped, in certain quarters, the rising wind will set. The decision of the Socialistic Party in Cleveland to participate in no international conference except one called or indorsed by the Bolsheviks in Russia or the Spartacans in Germany is just such a sign, and is, indeed, only one indication out of many. For here is Mr. Philip Snowden, chairman of the Independent Labor Party's annual conference in England, a pacifist among pacifists, declaring that the peace terms offered to Germany are not peace terms, and will not end the war, since the new war will be a war of systems and classes, in which the democracies of all nations will be ranged on the one side against the hereditary oppressors and exploiters. Now there was a time when Mr. Snowden was wont to talk with a much greater sense of responsibility, and a far larger grasp of the unities. An utterance such as that just quoted relegates him to the street corner or the Marble Arch. Because, it is perfectly obvious to any one, who will take the trouble to think at all, that the oppressing and exploiting Sauls can be numbered only by tens, or they would not be oppressors or exploiters, whereas the oppressed and exploited democratic Davids are to be mustered in their tens or rather hundreds of thousands.

Now the Great War, in which the pacifist and the Bolshevik did their utmost, whether intentionally or unintentionally, for the Central Powers, was fought by the democracies, on the one side, against autocracy, in church and State, on the other side. So long as there was a chance of Germany exploiting the world, the world heard nothing of the German Spartacan: the Spartacan was the child of disillusionment. The German Socialist invaded Belgium, and helped to burn its towns, and to murder its people; the German Socialist devastated northern France, helped to cut down its orchards, to destroy its manufactories and coal fields, and to send its women and children into medieval slavery; the German Socialist helped to bomb defenseless towns and to torpedo defenseless ships, and left the bodies of women and children floating in the Atlantic or mutilated amidst the charred ruins of their homes. Has the German Socialist shown any regret for what he has done? Not one atom. In witness whereof it is not necessary to call an oppressor or an exploiter of the gentle Spartacan, but Samuel Gompers, by birth an Englishman, by adoption a citizen of the United States, by trade a cigar-maker, in all ways and at all times a proletarian. And here is the evidence of Mr. Gompers:—"I tell you men that I have not yet met, heard of, or read about, any German who even regrets, much less is repentant over the monumental crime permitted by Germany against civilization, in bringing on the world war."

Thus Mr. Gompers, speaking to the press of the United States, and from this he went on to describe the German revolution as an "opera bouffe," which had left "the Junkers, the financial interests, the old crowd, still in charge, with the same propaganda, the same policy, the same systematic spreading of discontent and hostility throughout the world." Now it is quite true that there has sprung out of the Great War a new war, or it would be truer to say that the Great War has developed an old war which has been in existence for centuries. But Mr. Snowden, in his anxiety to make the capitalist responsible for all the ills of the world, does not see, and never has seen, the difference between what, for the sake of simplicity, may be termed the economic struggle between material interest, and the more purely political struggle for the right of freedom of thought and of expression against which all the autocratic forces of church and State are arrayed, and, as an indication of which, the clerical and reactionary ministry just formed in Spain may be noted.

The treaty between Japan and her allies, with respect to the province of Shantung, like the treaty between Russia and her allies, with respect to the Near East, were both perilously near what are vulgarly known as "hold-ups." If Japan or Russia had gone out of the war, in those critical days, the whole future of the world's democracy would have been endangered, for, be it observed, it was from the two imperialistic powers in the alliance that the pressure came, and, as a result of neglecting this pressure, the British Commonwealth, France, and Italy might have been left to fight unaided the battle of making a world safe for democracy. The curious thing, however, is this, that both the Russian treaty and the Japanese treaty were divulged at a time and in a way calculated to do the most mischief to the allied cause. Fortunately this cause is stayed upon something more substantial than political expedience and intrigue, otherwise the damage might be equal to the intention.

What the intention is no man need doubt for a moment. Nobody is necessarily to blame for the disclosure, and, in any case, it was ultimately inevitable. None the less, the fact and the intent are apparent. At the very moment when the Maura ministry is endeavoring to throttle the liberties of Spain, when the Cleveland Socialists are openly allying themselves with the Bolsheviks and Spartacans, and when the Independent Labor Party is denouncing the peace treaty in advance, comes an announcement calculated to spread dismay through every unthinking channel in the world. The war has brought revelations of autocracy in a hundred and one quarters unexpected "to the general." When Mr. Snowden and Mr. Rutenberg dwell on all that this implies they are safe of the support of every intelligent democrat, who must rate the danger as highly as they may or do. But when, after which or because of which, a blind and bitter partisanship blinds any man to the truth, and sweeps him into the maelstrom of mere angry fault-finding and indiscriminating condemnation, the value of his criticism is blunted and dissipated. Nay, more, the Rubicon is crossed, and the critic is found fighting, all unconsciously in his passion, on the side of disorder and autocracy.

To the unrepentant German the opportunity presented for an escape, or at least for a partial escape, from the effects of his wrongdoing is obvious. He has nothing to lose by hearkening to the emotions of the Independent Labor Party or to the spartanism of the Cleveland Socialists: he has, indeed, much to gain. So he sends his defiant message to the Premier of France, and then withdraws it, realizing he may have to reckon with Marshal Foch.

Maine's Chief Port

MORE than passing interest will be taken, outside the State, in the way in which the citizens of Maine rise to their opportunity to develop their leading seaport as well as principal city, Portland. Ever since colonial times, when it carried on a large trade with the West Indies, Portland, Maine, has enjoyed a thriving maritime business, but now the volume of cargoes leaving its harbor is greater than ever before, and measures are afoot to enlarge the port facilities. The local chamber of commerce, which naturally is active in this movement, announces that all records of exports handled here were broken during the six months ended on April 15, and that within this period 111 steamships left the city, carrying 699,757 cargo tons. Included in the overseas freight were approximately 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, 655,153 bushels of oats, and 1,214,416 sacks of flour.

This most eastern seaport of importance in the United States has a harbor which is described by competent authority as spacious, deep, and secure, in fact, as one of the finest on either coast of the country. The national government has indicated its estimate of the city by making it one of the most strongly fortified ports in the United States, and also by appropriating, two years ago, \$300,000 for dredging the harbor to a depth of thirty-five feet at low water, so as to admit any steamship afloat. Such measures as have been taken, and also those now contemplated, seem to be justified in view of the marked gain which Portland has made in volume of exports and movement of ships during recent years. The steadily increasing demands on the port facilities are now being acutely felt, especially the lack of sufficient wharfage, and the Legislature has taken steps toward the construction of a large state pier. The project, however, is made subject to a referendum, and it is said that, in some inland sections remote from this city, there has developed among the people a considerable degree of opposition to being taxed for harbor improvements in Portland. This view, it seems, is found to be entertained chiefly among the farmers. It seems surprising that such should be the case, and hardly possible that it can be true of the more enterprising and progressive portion of the agricultural population. For most roads in Maine lead to Portland, and for anyone in the State, who is interested in a better market, to hinder harbor improvements in that city seems short-sighted indeed.

The score or more wharves, aside from those of the Portland Terminal Company and the Grand Trunk terminal, are already inadequate to meet the demands, and more steamships cannot be expected to come if they cannot be promptly accommodated. The port authorities believe, and apparently with good reason, that their city has the opportunity to take an important part in caring for the trans-Atlantic and South American trade of the future. More vessels out of Portland obviously will mean better prospects for selling to advantage more Aroostook County potatoes, more Pine Tree State lumber and lumber manufactures, more Maine canned goods, more Maine-made boots and shoes, more fish from Maine waters, and more products of city industrial plants. A campaign of education is to precede the vote on the question of building the proposed pier, and, no doubt, it will be made clear to the citizens generally that to make Portland a greater ocean shipping center will be beneficial to industrial interests generally throughout the State.

It should also be pointed out to the voters, as the Portland Chamber of Commerce has already said, that under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919 the Secretary of War is empowered to withhold moneys appropriated by Congress for new projects where there are not water terminals adequate for the traffic. This act also states that in cities and towns located on harbors or navigable waterways "at least one public terminal should exist, constructed, owned, and regulated by the municipality or other public agency of the State and open to the use of all on equal terms." Broad discretionary authority is conferred upon the Secretary of War to hold up work, or to prevent the carrying out of new projects, of the national government in ports which do not measure up to the standard set by Congress in this respect. Maine has long taken pride in its standing in the nation, and it will naturally wish Portland, with which many of its most noted men have been identified, to rank as high as possible in every important way.

India

ALTHOUGH the rioting which has been reported from many districts in India, during the past few weeks, is in every way regrettable, nevertheless, those who are familiar with the recent march of events in that country cannot fail to regard the general situation, indirectly

revealed by these disturbances, as highly satisfactory. The riots, of course, are directed against the recently passed Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, and the Rowlatt Act is based on the Rowlatt report, issued, some months ago, as the result of an exhaustive inquiry into the question of revolutionary conspiracies in India.

Now, the Rowlatt report was, from the point of view of the Indian sedition monger, quite pitiless in its revelations. It exposed the working methods of the conspirator in a way that left absolutely nothing to the imagination. It was evident, therefore, that a bill based upon it would be quite drastic in its reach, and the revolutionary element in the country, realizing this, determined to exert its utmost powers to prevent passage of the measure, or to render it nugatory if it became law. As the Viceroy declared, in a recent statement on the subject, when the bill was under discussion its opponents publicly asserted that if it passed into law, a campaign of agitation against it, on a scale hitherto unattempted, would be organized throughout India. Notwithstanding these formidable declarations, the bill did pass into law, and the threatened campaign was inaugurated. It took the form, very effective in India, of spreading abroad the most flagrant misrepresentations as to the character of the act. The police and local authorities were, it was reported, to have unfettered authority; meetings, whether of a religious or a political character, might be broken up on any pretext or on no pretext; men might be thrown into prison without trial; houses might be searched at will; and if any three Indians were seen engaged in conversation they might be summarily arrested by any police officer without warrant. The measure was, in fact, according to its opponents, a great and crowning act of repression, and unless the people rose against it to a man they were doomed to something very like slavery and political extinction.

The whole movement was organized with all that wonderful subterranean resource which is the most baffling feature of the Indian conspiracy, and it was supposed to culminate in a great national Humiliation Day, set for April 6 last. No one will be inclined to minimize what happened in India on April 6. There was very serious rioting in many places, notably in Amritsar, where two banks and the Town Hall were burnt and telegraph lines were cut, and also at Ahmadabad. The great meeting held in Calcutta was of a peculiarly explosive nature, whilst there was some excitement in Bombay and Lahore. Anything, however, even faintly resembling a national rising, or even a coherent movement of any kind, did not appear. That there is unrest in the country, deep and widespread in many places, no one familiar with conditions would deny for a moment, but it is quite clear from this latest effort that this unrest is not rooted in any widespread national feeling. It has not, of course, the countenance or support of any of the real leaders of thought in the country.

The Passing of the Crimp

WRITERS of sea tales for many years have been wont to regale the credulous, and likewise the sophisticated, with stories of sailorsmen who have been made the unwilling victims of the crimp. The crimp is a land shark who more or less infests the large, and many of the smaller, seaport cities and towns in all parts of the world. For ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, the crimp, by common consent, has shown himself the peer of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee." Usually the keeper of a lodging and boarding house near the water front, and conducting, in connection with his establishment, a saloon, he has been able, by a variety of ruses and illegal practices, to keep easily in touch with the sailor ashore. Few authentic records of the devices and methods resorted to by these persons in the conduct of their business are available. The reason, or at least one of the principal reasons, is that those who have been their victims are either unable or unwilling to disclose the identity of those guilty of the acts which have, in many cases, resulted in the enforced taking of long voyages, under shipmasters who had made the crimp their tool. The sailor who has been "shanghaied," who has awakened on board a strange craft, after it has passed out of sight of land, to find himself booked, without his knowledge, for a voyage requiring many months, has perhaps too often decided to make the best of a bad situation, resolving to be wiser in the future. Thus prosecutions for violation of a law of the United States which provides adequate penalties for what amounts, in some instances, to the virtual selling of human beings into involuntary servitude, have been infrequent.

But "Jack" has not always been the unwilling victim of the crimp. It appears that he has frequently been his confederate, allowing his proverbial enemy, the captain afloat, or the port captain, to be victimized by the middleman who has shown equal capability of playing false in two ways at once. The transaction in which sailor and crimp have worked together to defeat the skipper has been the simple one of signing up for a voyage as the clients of the crimp, going abroad in lots of six or more, the broker collecting his fee meantime, and then deserting ship in port, with the aid of a rope and a boat provided by the recipient of the fee. Frequently, also, the crimp, who, it seems, has never played the game to lose, has collected fees from sailors seeking employment, and again from the port captain seeking a crew.

But now, it appears, the crimp, in the United States at least, has come near to the end of his road. The government has just established a shipping agency, national in scope, which will place seamen afloat without cost to themselves, and for only a nominal fee to be charged the ship owners. With the passing of the crimp in this country, the cheap boarding house, which frequently was the habitat of the sailor ashore, has given way, in many ports, to the welfare center, a wholesome and homelike place, where rooms and board may be obtained by sailors at a reasonable price, and where games and good entertainment are provided. In a few weeks there will be recorded, also, the closing throughout the United States, probably for all time, of the waterfront saloon, which, in the final analysis, will, no doubt, be found to have been the

worst of "Jack's" enemies ashore, for without the saloon he would have been able, in a greater degree at least, to protect himself from the saloon's allies, including the crimp.

Notes and Comments

ONE may reasonably believe that it would be difficult to compose a more grotesque picture than the current photograph of soldiers wearing different types of gas masks. Invented for a good use in protecting the wearer against attack, the gas mask has at best a hobgoblin appearance that reminds one of the early practice of savages who painted their faces to frighten the enemy. Old Japanese armor was often designed with the same idea, although it is hard to believe that the wearers did not soon find out that the enemy refused to be scared. No such hope, of course, was entertained by those who designed the gas mask, but its goggles, and the breathing apparatus so like some hitherto unknown kind of nose, immediately produced the hobgoblin. The picture shows various masks developed during the war both by the Allies and the Germans, and the latest specimens, made in America and only just completed at the time of the armistice, are not much prettier than their predecessors.

WHOEVER collects postage stamps will want a specimen of the home-made one-cent stamps issued during the war by the postmaster of the island of Curaçao, a West Indian possession of Holland. Last summer the postmaster got out of the regular one-cent stamps, and could get no more, owing to war conditions. So he had some made: a buff-colored stamp marked "Curaçao—1 cent," with the postmaster's abbreviated signature. Fifty-one thousand were put in circulation, and, as few persons who received them had any unusual interest in a postage stamp, they are already becoming rare. Stamp collectors, it is said, are being allowed to buy them uncanceled for 20 cents each. One wonders whether a thrifty government has gone into the business of selling stamps at an advanced price or whether it allows the local postmaster to buy them himself and sell them again as a private venture.

IN THE East End of London the "Old Vic," a huge theater with low prices for seats, has invited its patrons to select a series of Shakespearean plays to be acted during an approaching Shakespeare birthday festival, and seven plays will be acted in the order of indicated popularity: "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "As You Like It," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice." Here, at any rate, is an audience for Shakespeare, not, apparently, because of the birthday festival, but because this particular theater makes rather a specialty of giving the plays of the great dramatist, and its audiences like them. One wonders if a similar thing would not happen in many other places, provided the theater that began the experiment continued it long enough to accustom its patrons to Elizabethan phraseology.

THE compulsory physical examination method that is being employed in the schools throughout the State of Alabama this month, despite all protests by parents, who, it would seem, are to have no word in the matter at all, brings up squarely the question as to whether schools were established for the purpose of instructing the children along intellectual lines and teaching them to become good citizens, or were intended to be fields for medical experimentation. Heretofore the answer to such a question would have been thought obvious. Today, however, it would appear by no means to be so.

ONE is reminded, by the publication of a sizable volume on the subject of punctuation, of the way in which Lord Timothy Dexter, author of the "Pickle for the Knowing Ones," managed a problem that has more or less puzzled individuals ever since writing came into practice. Lord Timothy put all his marks of punctuation, his commas, colons, semicolons, etc., at the end of his book, and told the reader to "pepper and salt" it to suit himself. Charles Reade is said to have done somewhat the same thing, in a more matter-of-course way, by writing his novels entirely without punctuation, and letting the printer attend to that detail. As a matter of present practice, authors have their own ideas of punctuation, and so do the editors of different publications. Ever since the perplexing little marks came into existence, individual punctuation has tended to follow a rule in most cases and decide for itself in others.

AND with all that may be said about punctuation, its use is pretty well as much part and parcel of the writer as are the words of his text. To one man a comma is merely "a breathing," and he puts one in where a reader would seem to need to pause for breath; whereas to others a comma is rather a handy mark for setting off a word or clause that is to a degree somewhat apart in form or sense from the direct implication of the sentence. All of which brings to mind the words of that very practical schoolmaster who was the first to say to his class, "The best rule of all for punctuation is, to put in punctuation marks only where, without them, the meaning would be in doubt."

THE American business man, one might imagine, must feel somewhat bewildered, and as if he had somehow got back to school and were reopening his geography book, by the wealth of geographical-commercial knowledge just now being brought to his attention. "The Levant," says a report issued by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, "is a virgin market where American goods may be sold in ever increasing quantities." Yet day before yesterday how few American merchants ever thought of the Levant as a real place, a name covering the 500,000,000 square miles of territory and 150,000,000 people of the so-called Near East, with which he might do business. There is hardly anything for sale in America that cannot also be sold in the Levant; and the present awakening to that interesting fact comes naturally from the circumstances which have now provided the United States with a great merchant fleet that will soon be looking for cargoes.